

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIV.—No. 606.

FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

Price 3d.; stamped 4d.

NATIONAL SANATORIUM
(Bournemouth) for CONVALESCENT CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.—FUNDS are urgently requested to meet current expenses. By order of the Committee.

H. G. HEALD, Sec.
Office, 41, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, has no endowment, and is wholly dependent upon voluntary subscriptions and legacies. The funds are quite exhausted, and the Committee earnestly APPEAL for Aid. The Second Portion of the New Hospital is now in full operation, and the Governors and the public are respectfully invited to inspect it.

JAMES S. BLYTH, Sec.

EVENING LECTURES at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.—Dr. TYNDALE, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of TEN LECTURES on LIGHT on SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, at SEVEN o'clock: to be continued on each succeeding Saturday evening until the 1st April, when they will be delivered on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Tickets for the whole course, price 3s., may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

HOME for GENTLEWOMEN in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES. 25, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—FUNDS are urgently NEEDED to support this Institution which has proved an unspeakable comfort to many during the last twelve years.

Treasurer.—The Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., 1, Pall-mall East.

Sub-Treasurer.—The Rev. MICHAEL W. LUSIGNAN, M.A., All-Hallows the Less, E.C.

ALFRED J. BUSS, Hon. Sec.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
ARABIC.—To Candidates for the INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, and others.—Professor LEITNER gives notice that he will meet his ARABIC CLASSES on Mondays and Thursdays from Three to Five p.m. A Special Class will be made for Beginners. Fees, 5s. 3s. per Term.

For further information about this or any other Oriental Language, apply by post to Professor LEITNER, King's College.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MEMORIAL FUND.—His late Royal

Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

President.—The Right Hon. WM. CUBITT, Lord Mayor. Subscriptions received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, and by all the London Bankers.

A Sub-Committee sit daily at the Mansion House.

MICHAEL GIBBS, Hon. Sec.

SAMUEL BROWN, Hon. Sec.

Mansion House, E.C., Jan. 24, 1862.

THE LATE LAMENTED PRINCE CONSORT.—REPRINT of NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE ARTICLES and VERSES.—Mr. W. KIME returns thanks for the very numerous papers and letters which have been kindly sent him. He has replied, within a post or two, in every case. But, lest any answer may have miscarried, he repeats his thanks generally to all who have aided him. He is now finally arranging his rich materials for the press; and whatever is to appear in his collection should be in his hands without delay.

Louth, Lancashire, Feb., 1862.

UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY of ART.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COURSE. Lecturer, JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S. This Course of Lectures will be devoted to an explanation of the essential facts and principles of Animal Physiology; it will be adapted to the requirements of all who desire to add to other branches of a liberal education an acquaintance with the elements of Physiology, and their application to the preservation of individual and public health. The Lectures, twelve in number, will be delivered weekly, excepting the Easter week, on Tuesdays from 7.30 to 9 p.m., commencing February 18. Fees, 12s. 12s.; or Schoolmasters and Others, 10s. 6d. Syllabus may be obtained at the office of the College.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

5th Feb. 1862.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the

PROMOTION of SOCIAL SCIENCE.

LONDON MEETING, JUNE 1862.

At a Preliminary Meeting held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

It was moved by the Right Hon. Sir JOHN PARINGTON, Bart., M.P., seconded by the Recorder of London, and supported by Mr. Cave, M.P.:—

1. "That this meeting, strongly approving of the objects of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, desires to express its earnest hope that the Sixth Annual Meeting of that association, to be held in London in June next, in conjunction with the Congrès de Bienfaisance, will receive the hearty support of the City and of the whole metropolis."

Moved by Sir F. H. GOLDSMID, Bart., M.P., Q.C.; seconded by Alderman Rose; and supported by Mr. Samuel Morley:—

2. "That in order to make the necessary preparations for the meeting, and to provide an adequate reception for the numerous foreigners who are expected to attend, a General Reception Committee be now appointed, to consist of the following noblemen and gentlemen, with power to add to their number."

[The names will be hereafter announced.]

Moved by Mr. SAMUEL GUNTER, M.P.; seconded by Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings; and supported by Mr. Godwin F.S.A.:—

3. "That a Subscription List be now opened, to defray the expenses of the London Meeting of the Association in conjunction with the Congrès de Bienfaisance."

Subscriptions will be received at the office for the London Meeting, 12, Old Bond-street, W., by ANDREW EDGAR Esq., Finance Secretary; by Messrs. RANSOME, BOUVERIE and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HAYWOOD, KENNARD, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, E.C.; and Mr. GEORGE LEDGER, 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, E.C.

By Order of the Executive Committee,

J. H. RANDALL, Secretary.

12, Old Bond-street, W.

THE PRESS.

THE PRESS.—A gentleman of extensive experience as a journalist, in both the Metropolitan and Provincial press, is open to an ENGAGEMENT to contribute Leading Articles, Letters on the Topics of the Day, Literary Reviews, &c. Specimens of style, &c., sent if required. Address "H. N." (No. 606), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.
By a gentleman of ability and experience, the Editor of a Monthly Magazine, who would write Reviews, &c., on reasonable terms. Address "H. J." (No. 605), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in literary pursuits for some years past, would be glad to assist the editor or sub-editor of a newspaper or periodical in writing, reviewing, compiling, correcting, arranging, &c. The best references. Address "R. H. H." 43, Barbican, E.C.

THE ARTS.

VESUVIUS, Torre del Greco, and the surrounding country fully delineated in BURFORD'S PANORAMA of NAPLES, Leicester-square. Daily from 10 till 4, and 7 till 10. Admission 1s.; Fridays, 2s. 6d.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—The SIXTH EXHIBITION of the WORKS of this Society is now OPEN daily, from 10 till 5, at No. 53, Pall-mall. E. DUNDAN MURRAY, Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from 10 till 5. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Sec.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. CALDESI, BLANDFORD, and CO., have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have completed their arrangements for taking the new VIGNETTE CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS, at their Studio, 13, Pall-mall East, where Mr. Caldesi, having returned from Italy, will personally superintend sittings for portraits. Reproduction of pictures, Drawings, &c., in all sizes. Portraits, carriages, horses, &c., taken daily, by appointment, at the Branch Studio, 6, Victoria-grove, Kensington, W.

NORTH LONDON GALLERY.—MUSEUM, and SCHOOL of ART.—THE PUBLIC MEETING, to inaugurate the project of a new building for the above objects, is appointed to take place at the Theatre of the Literary and Scientific Society, Wellington-street, Islington, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. The Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., Lord President of the Council, has kindly promised to take the chair.

The Lord Bishop of London, Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Rev. Vicar of Islington, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Thomas Goswold, Esq., F.R.S., William Cox, Esq., M.P., George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., Francis Lycet, Esq., and others are expected to take part in the proceedings.

JOSIAH HOYLE, Hon. Sec.

No. 9, Guildford-street, Russell-square, W.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of the Valuable Miscellaneous Library, which belonged to the late LORD MURRAY, within No. 18, George-street, Edinburgh on TUESDAY, February 18, and five following days.

DOWELLS and LYON respectfully draw attention to this IMPORTANT SALE, containing a Rare Assemblage of Works on the Fine Arts, History, Antiquities, and General Literature. The Library contains many fine old Illustrated Works, including the Florence Gallery—large paper editions of Bewick's Works—best editions of Somers's Tracts and the Harleian Miscellany—Swift and Dryden by Scott—Howell's State Trials—Bacon's Works, by Montagu—the Old Dramatists and Poets—Rare Works on Scottish History, and many fine Specimens of Old Richly-Gilt Morocco Bindings, by De Rome, &c.

PANTHEON CLUB.
The Valuable Library, comprising upwards of 5000 Vols. of Standard Works.

MR. ARBER respectfully calls particular attention to the SALE by AUCTION, on FEBRUARY 28 and 27, of this VALUABLE LIBRARY, including Dugdale's Monasticon, 8 vols. folio—the Chronicles of Froissart, Monstrelet, Harding, Arnold, &c. 20 vols. 4to.—Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica, 4 vols. 4to.—Delphin Classics, 150 vols.—L'Art de Vérifier les Dates, 7 vols. folio—Dramatic Works of Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Shirley, Massinger, and Johnson, in 8vo. call—British Poets, 100 vols. in 50.—Bayle's Dictionnaire Historique, 4 vols. folio.—Bridgewater Treatises, 11 vols. 8vo.—Somers's Tracts, 13 vols. 4to.—Retrospective Review, 13 vols. 8vo.—Voltaire, Œuvres, 70 vols.—Denon Voyages en Egypte, 2 vols. 4to. and plates, folio.—Freytag's Lexicon Arabicum Latinitus, 4 vols. 4to., and most of the Standard Works on English Literature, Latin, Greek, and Italian Classics.

May be viewed Feb. 17 and 18, and Catalogues forwarded on application, No. 1, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.

Public Sales of Pictures, Books, Plate, Jewellery, Object of Art, &c. &c.

BROWN and MACINDOE (Established in Glasgow for fifteen years) beg to intimate that a LONDON HOUSE has been OPENED by them at 34, King-street, Covent-garden, (first door west of the Garrick Club,) where Mr. Brown will be constantly in attendance, for the purpose of conferring with parties who may wish to consign Property for PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE to either of the undermentioned Establishments.

BROWN, MACINDOE, and BARTON, Fine Art Gallery and General Auction Mart, West-End, London, W.

BROWN, MACINDOE, and CAMPBELL, Fine Art Gallery and General Auction Mart, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

N.B.—At the Gallery in King-street, B. and M. receive Pictures, and other Works of Art, for Exhibition and Private Sale. They will also execute orders to Purchase for Collectors on commission; make up Catalogues and Valuations of Pictures, &c.

MUSIC.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING Beethoven's Lieder Kreis, and "Oh, beautiful daughter of the starry race," at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's-hall, on Monday evening next, Feb. 17. Instrumentalists: MM. Charles Hallé, Sainton, and Piatti. Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s. Tickets at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. MAPLESON respectfully announces that he has undertaken the organisation of a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under most distinguished patronage, which will take place at the above Hall, on Monday, February 17. The whole of the proceeds will be handed over for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans who are left entirely destitute through the late calamitous accident at the Hartley Colliery. Most of the principal vocalists now in London having volunteered their valuable services in the cause of charity. Full particulars will be forthwith announced. 6, Seymour-chambers, Adelphi, Jan. 27, 1862.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent-garden.—Under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Immense success of Mr. J. Benedict's Opera, "The Lily of Killarney." Another new OPERA in THREE ACTS. Wonderful combination of attraction.

On MONDAY, and during the week, will be performed the new and original OPERA, in THREE ACTS, entitled "THE LILY OF KILLARNEY."

The libretto by John Oxenford and Dion Boucicault, and the music by Jules Benedict. Danny Mann, Mr. Santley; Harbress Cregan, Mr. Henry Haigh; Mr. Corrigan, Mr. E. Dussek; Father Tom, Mr. Patey; Mr. O'Moore, Mr. C. Lyall; Mr. Hyland Cragh, Mr. Wallworth; Myles-na-Copple, Mr. W. Harrison. Ann Chite, Miss Jessie McLean; Mrs. Cregan, Miss Susan Pyne; Sheelah, Miss Topham; and Eily O'Connor, the Lily of Killarney, or the Colleen Bawn, Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon.

After which, the grand comic PANTOMIME, of "Harlequin Gulliver," Gulliver, Mr. W. H. Payne. Principal Danseuse, Mlle. Lamoureux.

The Box-office open daily from 10 till 5. Places booked without charge. Commence at 7.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIST of

NEW MUSIC.

GOD BLESS our WIDOWED QUEEN; a National Prayer. Words by W. S. PASSMORE. Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. Appropriately Illustrated. 2s. 6d. In Memoriam.—His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.—Elegy for Piano. By Brinley Richards. With appropriate Illustration. 3s. Dead March in Saul, arranged for the Piano by G. F. West. 3s. Is there sorrow in your Breast? Sacred Song. Words by L. M. Thornton. Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. Dedicated to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

TO SCHOOLS, &c.—HAMILTON'S

MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. Revised, enlarged, improved, and fingered. By CHARLES ZERNY. 319th Edition. Printed from large folio plates, 72 pages. Price 4s.

"May be recommended, in short, as one of the most complete elementary combinations of handbook, grammar, and guide ever presented to the student."—Vide Standard.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS.

Hanover-square.—The following ENGAGEMENTS will take place at the above Rooms:—Feb. 10, French Benevolent Society's Ball; Feb. 12, Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir (2d Concert); Feb. 14, The Shoeblacks' Festival; Feb. 20, Messrs. Cusden and Fenn's Dress Ball; Feb. 25, St. George's Rifle Ball; The Swiss Society's Benevolent Ball; March 10, The First Philharmonic Concert; March 11, Messrs. Kindersley and Blandgrove's Evening Concert; March 17, Caledonian Society's Ball. ROBERT COCKS, Proprietor.

No. 4, Hanover-square, Jan. 30.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

BOOKSELLERS' and STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.—In a first-class house at the west end of London, to which a library is attached, a SECOND ASSISTANT is REQUIRED. Address "M. L." at Messrs. McRAE and Co.'s, 47, Ludgate-hill, London.

BOOKSELLER'S ASSISTANT WANTED

In a west-end house, who has a knowledge of the stationery trade, and writes a good hand. Salary 20s. to 25s. Apply by letter to F. GUILLAME, 42, Chester-square, S.W.

STATIONER'S ASSISTANT.—

WANTED, a clever SALESMAN, who has a thorough knowledge of the fancy business, to take the management of the window and counter trade, in a first class city house. Address, stating particulars, to "R. S." Mr. Crisp, at Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s, 110, Bunhill-row.

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—

WANTED, by a young man, age 22, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT. Has had six years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address to "R. L." 43, Munster-square, Regent's-park, N.W.

STATIONERS.—WANTED,

a SITUATION as ASSISTANT or MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of account-books, dressing-cases, leather goods, and general stationery. Can be well recommended, with four years' character. Address J. PASSMORE, 31, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-hill.

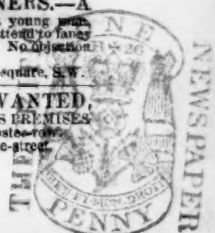
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—A

RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED, by a young man, aged 20, accustomed to manage a library and attend to fancy stock. Good character from present employer. No objection to the country. Address "Z." No. 42, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.

PATERNOSTER-ROW.—WANTED,

from Midsummer next, GOOD BUSINESS MEN (either the whole or part of the year, in Paternoster-row).

Apply, by letter, to "X. Y. Z." 87, Newgate-street.



COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

ETON, HARROW, RUGBY, &c.—An Oxford Graduate RECEIVES LITTLE BOYS in the morning at his rooms, near Grosvenor-square, to prepare them for the public schools.
Address "B. A.," Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

CLIFTON LADIES' COLLEGE, Clifton House, Tyndall's-park, Clifton, Gloucestershire.
Lady Principal—Miss Thomson.

Terms for classes, board, &c., 60 and 65 guineas per annum. Syllabuses of lectures may be had on application to the Principal. Classes re-opened on the 20th January, 1862.

BEAUMONT-HOUSE LADIES' SCHOOL, Stockwell, Surrey.—Superior and useful education, inclusive terms 40l. per annum. The house is detached, surrounded by lawn and pleasure grounds several acres in extent.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application to Mrs. BEAMISH.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Double First Class-man at Oxford, and late Examiner at the India House, RECEIVES into his house, a few miles from London, PUPILS for the Army, University, Civil Service, &c.
Rev. Dr. GILES, Harmondsworth Vicarage, Middlesex.

ESHER, SURREY.—The SONS of GENTLEMEN EDUCATED for ETON, HARROW, and the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and INDIA, by the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE, &c. &c.; from eight years old and upwards. Terms according to age and requirements.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—MATRICULATION AND GRADUATION.—Some of the elder Pupils in Denmark Hill Grammar School being engaged in preparing for the Examinations for Matriculation and the B.A. degree, an opportunity is offered for two or three other Youths to join them in their studies for that object.
Early application should be made to the PRINCIPAL.

TWICKENHAM SCHOOL, Middlesex.—The Messrs. PALMER receive a limited number of PUPILS, to prepare for mercantile and professional pursuits and the public examinations. Situation most healthy; diet unlimited. Terms moderate. Resident French master.
For Prospectus apply to CLAYTON PALMER, L.L.D., L.C.P., Twickenham.

GOTHIC HOUSE.—This select German, French, and Classical Protestant Collegiate Establishment, Clapham-rise, Stockwell, S. (founded in 1844), for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, RESUMED STUDIES on the 15th January. Pupils received any time, at the proportionate entirely inclusive terms, from 70 to 100 guineas per annum. Prepared for military and civil examinations.
Prospectuses and further particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL.

THE REV. GAGE EARLE FREEMAN M.A. (whose son, 12½ years old, lately was first in the Uppingham Scholarship Examination, value 70l. a year for five years), will receive TWO PUPILS, between the ages of 8 and 13. He will be glad to make arrangements for Easter or Midsummer. References to the Head Master of Uppingham and other eminent scholars.
For terms, &c., address at the Field Office, 54, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATION.—LEAMINGTON SPA.—Board and Education for a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, in music, English History and grammar, geography, writing, and arithmetic. Terms—under twelve years of age, 20 guineas per annum; above twelve, 25 guineas. References to the friends of pupils.
Address Mrs. SHARP, 91, Brunswick-street, Leamington, of whom prospectuses may be obtained.

TUTOR.—A young Englishman, now in Paris, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, in a school or family, as TUTOR. He is a native of London, and has good references.
Apply to Mr. CLARK, Hôtel et rue de Port Mahon, 9, Paris.

FINISHING GOVERNESS.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT is desired by an experienced lady of the Established Church. Age 35. She teaches English, French conversationally, music, singing, and drawing. Salary liberal.
"B. Z.," Ladies' Institute, 39, Burlington-street, Greenheys, Manchester.

ASSISTANT—WANTED, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, in a superior school, by a gentleman who is preparing for the Church. Acquirements—English (superior), classics, and mathematics. Good disciplinarian, and unexceptionable testimonials.
Address, with full particulars, to "ALPHA," Post-office, Ulverston, Lancashire.

TRAVELLING TUTORSHIP.—A clergyman more than two years in orders, a graduate of Oxford, wishes to meet with a TRAVELLING TUTORSHIP in the spring. References to personal friends, to his college tutor, and to his vicar.
Address "A. B.," care of Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, St. Werburgh's Vicarage, Derby.

WOLVERHAMPTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—APPOINTMENT OF MASTERS.

The Rev. John Gooch, the Usher of the above School, has resigned that office, having been appointed Head Master of Reigate Grammar-School. The Trustees of Wolverhampton School have for some time past had in contemplation a new scheme of management, by which they hope to be able to appoint a permanent Second Master, and also a permanent Assistant Master.

The Charity Commissioners, by certificate under their seal, bearing date the 17th of January, 1862, advised the said Trustees that they may, when the resignation of the said John Gooch shall take effect, properly appoint a Temporary Master in the place of the said John Gooch, and also to temporarily appoint an additional Master.

Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees will meet at the School in Wolverhampton on Friday the 25th day of February next to appoint, in pursuance of such certificate, with the consent and approbation of the Head Master, a TEMPORARY MASTER, in the place of the Rev. John Gooch.

The salary of such Temporary Master will be 200l.
The trustees will also at the same time and place temporarily appoint an additional MASTER. The salary of such additional Master will be 125l.

Each Master will be required to be a Graduate of one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and a member of the Established Church of England.

Testimonials must be sent by the respective candidates on or before the 27th day of February next, to Mr. RUTTER, at Wolverhampton, the solicitor and secretary to the Trustees; and each master will be required to enter on his duties at Lady-day or Easter.

It is particularly requested that no personal application be made to the Trustees.
Wolverhampton, 28th January, 1862.

THE OFFICE OF SECOND MASTER of the Free Grammar School, Manchester, is VACANT, and will be filled up before the end of the present month. The salary, including an allowance for lodging money, is about 300l. a year.

Candidates for the office, being graduates of either of the Universities, are requested to forward their applications, with testimonials, to the President of C. C. C., Oxford, not later than Feb. 28.

HEAD MASTER of the ENDOWED SCHOOL, Hingham, Norfolk.—The office of Head Master being vacant the Trustees will proceed to the ELECTION of a NEW MASTER, who must be a member of the United Church of England and Ireland. The instruction to be afforded in the school as defined by the scheme of management shall be in the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature and composition, and the Latin and French languages, or in such other languages, arts and sciences as to the said trustees may from time to time seem expedient, so as to give to the boys a sound moral, religious, and useful education. The fixed salary will be 100l. per annum, with the school house, buildings and ground used therewith, and 10s. per quarter from each boy as a capitation fee. The duties of the office to commence on the 25th day of March next.

All applications with references and testimonials, to be addressed to EDWARD PUSSEY, Solicitor, Norfolk, the Clerk to the Trustees, on or before the 20th day of February.

BROOKE'S CHARITY, THORNE.—SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of Brooke's Charity School, at their Meeting to be held in the Court House at Thorne, in the county of York, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL next, will proceed to the appointment of a MASTER of the School, who must be a member of the Church of England, and will be required to afford instruction in the principles of the Christian Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Drawing, Singing, and such other branches of education as the Trustees may from time to time direct, so as to give the boys a sound, moral, religious, and useful education.

Ten poor boys will have to be educated free of cost. In addition to a suitable residence, the Master will receive a fixed stipend of 70l. per annum, and also half the Capitation Fees mentioned in the scheme regulating the Charity.

Candidates for the office are invited to forward their applications, accompanied by testimonials as to character and competency, to me, not later than Saturday the 22nd of March next, but no candidate is to attend on the day of election, or at any other time, unless officially written to for that purpose, and parties so invited cannot be reimbursed travelling or other expenses, or be compensated for their loss of time.

The appointment will be subject to the sanction of the Court of Chancery, and the person appointed must be prepared to enter upon his duties on the 1st of July next.

By order,
WILLIAM LISTER, Clerk to the Trustees.
Thorne, January 29th, 1862.

SCHOLASTIC.—A lady, of considerable experience in teaching, highly qualified, and well recommended, is desirous of forming a DAY-SCHOOL of a superior order if she can meet with a few families who, requiring such an advantage for their children, would insure her some pupils.
Address "T. O. D.," Post-office, Leamington, Warwick-shire.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCE.—A widow lady, with three children (two daughters and a son, 11 to 13 years of age) who intends to give abroad for a short time, wishes to employ a single GENTLEMAN, of classical attainments, to superintend the education of the family. A French and English governess will form part of the establishment.
Apply by letter, addressed "A. D. Box extra 11," Post-office, Manchester.

AS USEFUL COMPANION.—A young lady, accustomed to superintend domestic arrangements, is desirous of a SITUATION in the above capacity.
Address "A. Z.," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HOUSEKEEPER to a Widow, or an Invalid Lady or Gentleman.—A widow, of the highest respectability, will be happy to meet with a SITUATION as above, and would not object to take the entire Charge of one or more Children. Only a small salary required.
Address "L. E.," 11, Wood-lane, Highgate, N.

AS SECRETARY, or otherwise.—A Gentleman, 29 years of age, who has passed his examination as a Solicitor, desires an ENGAGEMENT of a LITERARY or more GENERAL CHARACTER. The highest references. Salary moderate.
Address "DELTA," 91, Warwick-street, Eccleston-square, S.W.

CASE of DISTRESS.—Employment needed.—A visitor on behalf the Society for the Relief of Distressed Seamen, wishes to employ a man of 30, who, with his wife and family, has been for some time nearly starving, a SITUATION as TUTOR, Clerk, or Light Porter. The man has good certificates.
Address "Rev. W. G. H.," 36, Southampton-street, Strand.

A CASE of INTEREST, well known to the undersigned, calls for immediate AID. A worthy family, of refinement and education, reduced by unavoidable circumstances to a state of destitution; every article of comfort, nay, almost of necessity, parted with for bread. An honourable employment offers for the head of the family if they can at once be rescued from their present condition.
Reference, E. CLARENCE, St. John's, Brighton, by whom subscriptions will be thankfully received.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!!
Every one should therefore Provide against them.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY

Grant Policies for Sums from 100l. to 1000l., Assuring against ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS.

An Annual Payment of 3l. secures 1000l. in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or a Weekly Allowance of 6l. to the Assured while 12d up by Injury.

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THE INDEX

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE BATTLE as to the amount of merits, or rather demerits, to be found in the new Minute of Education has now commenced in earnest; but the fight which began on Thursday in the House of Commons was preceded by one or two skirmishes which deserve some notice. On Tuesday a very influential deputation waited upon Lord PALMERSTON at Cambridge House, the members of which, asserting that they did not collectively belong to any political party, and were not actuated by any political feeling, proceeded calmly and logically to point out to the PREMIER the several flaws in the New Code. He of course received the deputation with all courtesy, and the more especially as among its members were several gentlemen of the House of Commons. He admitted that they were present "entirely from the strong interest which they took in the progress of education, and not from any political motive of any sort or kind." The PREMIER, having thus administered a due amount of that "soft sawder" in which he is so eminent a proficient, then, like the Laureate's Lord Chancellor, bowed out the deputation,

— Calmly put the matter by
And went to sleep again,

or, at all events, to dinner.

The next day a second deputation from the Central Committee of Schoolmasters waited on Earl GRANVILLE at the Council Office. At the Earl's elbow was, as might be expected, his subordinate, Mr. LOWE. We quote the following from the report of the conversation which took place on the occasion: "*Mr. Lowe thought that it would not be wise for teachers to demand what lawyers would term a specific performance. It was constantly occurring that private interests had to be sacrificed for public good, and then it was a fair question whether those interests, where sacrificed, should be compensated.* The deputation appeared to be taken somewhat aback by this suggestion." We think they very well might be taken aback at words of such insolent dishonesty as are, happily for the nation at large, but seldom heard from the mouths of any of our public men. Teachers, forsooth, would not be wise in demanding a specific performance; that is to say, they ought to rely on the magnanimity and honesty of such as Mr. LOWE for their daily bread. No doubt they will be comforted by learning that "private interests" must be sacrificed for "the public good," and that it is Mr. LOWE's opinion that "the public good" now demands that the greater part of an income secured to them by a specific contract should be contentedly resigned. But, after all, what is this "public good" which Mr. LOWE thrusts into such prominence? Surely the public weal is comprised in the preservation of private rights? The scandalous species of confiscation proposed by Mr. LOWE—not now for the first time (as witness his onslaught on the property of the town of Liverpool)—hardly is as bad as the language in which he ventures to defend it.

As might also be expected, the *Times* of Thursday comes forward as an impartial umpire between the public and the Vice-President of the Council for Education, and in a leading article, which bears strong tokens of having been written by Mr. LOWE himself, thus coolly pronounces against those who object to the new minute:

When, in fact, we take up these educational writings and speeches it seems as if we had got into another country, if not into another world. We miss entirely the independence and self-reliance, the sense of justice and of duty, which in other respects distinguish us as a nation, and we find instead a yearning for undeserved aid, an importunate petitioning for public alms, a helplessness and a vanity, such as we should be loth to impute to any of our fellow-countrymen did they not take such very unusual pains to impress us with their existence.

"You haven't the manliness to be robbed like a gentleman," said DICK TURPIN to an unfortunate, who in vain tried to preserve the contents of his pocket. "Where is your independence and self-reliance," say Mr. LOWE and his organ the *Times* to the schoolmaster who is to be plundered. We only take away from you the money which the nation is pledged to pay you, because your interests are "private," and we are acting for "the public good."

We are given to understand that a meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum was held on Monday, when there was a very full attendance, the noble PREMIER once more testifying by his presence to the interest which he takes in the destinies of Great Russell-street. As it is not given to us to penetrate into the secrets of the Committee Room (whose dread portals are watched by Mr. LAYARD's Bulls as solemnly as of old they guarded the mysterious rites of Baal), we can merely state that there is good reason to believe that a Committee has been appointed to confer with the Treasury, and that two of the staunchest opponents of the dispersion, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and Sir PHILIP EGERTON, have been nominated to serve upon it. If this be true, it is satisfactory to think that, whatever may be the result of ministerial influence, the disruption and spoliation of our great natural collections will not be suffered to take place without the loud protests of two thoroughly sincere and competent men. The

subject, we presume, will ere long be brought under the notice of the House of Commons, and we again earnestly entreat all independent members who take any interest in the welfare of the Museum, to be vigilant in their watch and fearless in their outspokenness. Every man of science in the country, with the solitary exception of Professor OWEN, is opposed to this disruption. They have signed their names to a document in which they formularised their reasons for objection. Professor OWEN himself signed that document, although he has since been induced to alter, if not his opinion, his *dictum*. In the Museum itself, Mr. PANIZZI stands almost alone in approving of this scheme for converting the greatest museum in the world into a mere collection of books and antiquities. The aggrandisement of South Kensington and the furtherance of Mr. PANIZZI's plans, are, indeed, the only reasons for the disruption that can be discovered. Let us hope that these will not be strong enough to warrant that which, in our estimation, will be nothing less than a great national crime. As the men of science, in their strongly worded and admirably drawn up protest, explained the great feature of the British Museum (namely, the convenient manner in which it brings together collections of art and physical science, and connects them with the richest stores of literature) will, if the threatened disruption take place, be entirely swept away.

If anything were wanting to stamp its true character upon the pretext about want of space, it is the assertion that pressing calls are created by the recent arrival of acquisitions from Halicarnassus and elsewhere. As all these are of great size and weight, it is clear that they can never be put into the galleries from whence the mineralogical collections are proposed to be taken. If the antiquities are in want of space they must have it on the ground floor, and that must be obtained by extending the building,—a process easy of achievement without disturbing a single mineral, or the skin of a beast or bird.

DR. GOODFORD, the Head Master of Eton, has, as we have elsewhere stated, been elected to the vacant Provostship. The appointment which has, we believe, been made by the Crown, without any special reference to the wish of the Fellows, is not altogether an unexpected one, as the Head Master of the College seems to have a prescriptive claim to become Provost when a vacancy arises. The powers of the Provost seem hitherto to have been involved in a sort of Cimmerian darkness from the gaze of all but a favoured few. We were told by admirers of the late Dr. HAWTREY that every improvement in Eton College was due to his good sense and vigilance, and we were likewise told, with equal vehemence by admirers of Dr. GOODFORD, that he alone, or in a great measure, ought to have the praise for any recent reforms that may have been made. It may be noticed, however, that the present Government issued the Commission which is now investigating the affairs of the College; and that it is to this same Government that Dr. GOODFORD owes his appointment. We may therefore reasonably conclude that he is decidedly favourable to just and moderate reform at Eton. His successor as Head Master of the school is the Rev. W. A. CARTER, who took his B.A. degree at King's College, Cambridge, in 1838, and who, as "*Paterfamilias*" of the *Cornhill Magazine* will regret to learn, won no special prizes for scholarships while at Cambridge. We may add that an absurd rumour has been flying about that Dean MILMAN was a candidate for the Provostship. Its truth may be doubted for many reasons; and, *inter alia*, that Dean MILMAN took his degree as long ago as 1813; that he was never, we believe, on the foundation of Eton, and certainly never went to King's College, Cambridge; and that he would hardly care to resign the Deanery of St. Paul's even for the more lucrative post of Provost of Eton. If we cannot hail the appointment of Dr. GOODFORD with any particular enthusiasm, neither can we find any reasons to show that it is in any way an objectionable one.

MR. R. B. WALKER, of the Gaboon, occupies two columns and a half of the *Morning Advertiser* with a reiteration of his charges against M. DU CHAILLU, and an attempt to defend himself against his own self-evident discrepancies and mis-statements. Those who care to read the whole of this production will find it in the impression of that paper for Thursday last: we care not to encumber our columns with the weary reiterations of a man who has placed himself in the disagreeable dilemma of being open either to the charge of wilful misrepresentation or of not knowing his own mind from one day to another. This letter itself is full of evidence of this unstable intellectual state. Referring to the question whether M. DU CHAILLU ever did shoot a gorilla, it will be remembered that in 1859 Mr. WALKER wrote to Mr. SIMMONDS that DU CHAILLU was "about the only European" who had ever done so; two years afterwards, he wrote to the *Morning Advertiser* to say that he never had done so; six months later, he wrote to say that he had found the hunter, MONTELOGOMBA (who attended DU CHAILLU in one of his journeys), and that DU CHAILLU had shot two or three gorillas; and now, in his letter dated "Gaboon, Dec. 23rd, 1861," he writes, "at present I hardly know whether he really killed any or not, for, although on the spot, I cannot obtain conclusive evidence." Really Mr. WALKER would not be worth serious attention, were it not for the matchless effrontery which enables him at the close of his very prosy letter to apologise to the editor of the *Morning Advertiser* for having "anything to say on a subject so insignificant as M. DU CHAILLU and his book."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

SPIRITUALIST LITERATURE.

An Exposition of Spiritualism; comprising Two Series of Letters, and a Review of the "Spiritual Magazine," No. 20, as published in the "Star and Dial." With Introduction, Notes, and Appendix. By SCEPTIC. London: George Manwaring. pp. 314.

Spiritualism in America. By BENJAMIN COLEMAN. With Facsimiles of Spirit-Drawings and Writing. Reprinted, with Additions, from the *Spiritual Magazine*. London: F. Pitman. pp. 87.

IN CLASSIFYING a pretty long catalogue of books relating to Mormonism, Captain Burton divided them into pro-Mormon, anti-Mormon, and Gentile. The first two classes are described by their titles; in the last, he included all works taking an impartial view of the case, leaning neither to the one side nor to the other. Adopting a similar classification, we may say that the former of these is a Gentile work, the latter decidedly pro-Spiritualist. The one is a collection of letters, on the one side and on the other, which have appeared in the columns of a daily contemporary; the other is filled with the most wonderful revelations of spiritual marvels which are stated to have taken place in America. Each is a fair representative of its class, and, taken together, they afford a very appropriate opportunity for a few remarks upon this highly important topic.

In calling this a highly important topic, we do not forget that, as a rule, men of high reputation in science refuse to acknowledge it as worthy of attention. Professor Faraday endeavoured to dispose of the alleged phenomenon of table-turning in a manner deemed by many to be the reverse of satisfactory. Table-turning is, in a manner, connected with spiritualism. Chronologically, as far as England is concerned, it preceded it. At first, we heard of furniture walking about the drawing-rooms and playing the most unaccountable antics. Select circles of ladies and gentlemen took to assembling round loo tables and putting their fingers upon hats, which straightway began to revolve and circumgyrate in a most miraculous fashion. Table-turning became in fact quite a social pastime, the legitimate successor of potichomania, and more than one mania besides. It was chiefly popular among the young, for whom the supernatural has all the charms of excitement and none of that dread with which most older people regard the secrets of the other world. It was discussed in a kind of semi-scientific, semi-Rosicrucian jargon, which lent a new zest to the pursuit, and gave fresh importance to the students. Persons who had not the least idea of the ascertained facts of electrical science, declared that it was "electricity" and "magnetism;" others, more venturesome, were decidedly of opinion that it was "the spirits." Mr. Faraday hardly mended the matter by referring it to "resultant muscular force," for although the phrase had the advantage of being a complicated one—it had to be translated into English; and to have even as much as hinted that the tables turned in obedience to a power not more supernatural than that of the young magicians' own arms and legs would have been to incur exclusion from three-fourths of the tea-tables in the kingdom. As time wore on, the electrical theory seemed to grow more and more into disfavour, and "the spirits" rose in proportion. The waltzing changed to tilting and "undulatory movements," and presently "raps" were heard, which, on the alphabet being produced, spelt out more or less intelligible messages. When the communication was first made that the "raps" had anything to do with the alphabet, or in what manner it was made, or to whom, we have never yet heard. It seems, however, to be at present a solemnly accepted fact, and a card with the alphabet upon it is now part of the regular stock in trade of every medium. And so the matter grew and increased. From raps, the spirits proceeded to more overt demonstrations. Bells were rung, accordions played, flowers plucked and thrown about, chairs and tables broken, china smashed, the soft parts of the body patted and pinched—sceptics were pinched very hard indeed—concealed writings were read, the thoughts of men interpreted, their most intricate recollections awakened and dragged forth. We have heard and still hear of these things; of messages from those who have long been resting in the grave; of revelations from the other world. We hear of persons specially favoured and specially endowed with power to produce these manifestations. These are called "mediums," and—from what we have seen—they seem to be selected neither on account of their moral nor of their intellectual strength. We hear of strange appearances taking place; of the spirits of the departed appearing in such form as to be recognised by those who knew them in the life; of spirit hands that can write and draw, as well as pinch; of kisses from spirit mouths; of the touch of perfumed spirit tresses; of spirit drapery; of mysterious globes of light. All these things are spoken to and written of by hundreds of persons, most of whom are what are called credible witnesses; many of whom are, undoubtedly, persons of reputed honour and sagacity. A short time ago a paper appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, wherein the writer (vouched for as a friend of Mr. Thackeray of twenty-five years' standing) stated that he had been in a darkened room, when Mr. Home floated about in the air, borne by spirits. Yet, for all this, the men

of science refuse to take cognisance of the matter, and persist in treating it as a delusion which must soon come to an end.

Herein we cannot but think that they are wrong. We know that there are difficulties in the way of applying the ordinary rules of scientific investigation to these phenomena, to which we shall presently refer; still we cannot think that men of science are in the right when they refuse to take cognisance of them. As guardians of physical truth, not to say as the natural protectors of the national sanity, we hold that they are bound to do what they can in investigating these matters, and in assisting us to determine whether they are indeed of the earth earthy, or of the heavens heavenly, or (as has been suggested) of the devil devilish.

The volumes before us are easily described. The letters reprinted in the first are, for the most part, of that loose and illogical kind which might be anticipated in an open correspondence in a daily paper. There is abundance of assertion and plenty of argument beside the question. Mr. William Howitt appeals to the article in the *Cornhill*, and the existence of upwards of three millions of spiritualists and seventeen spiritual journals, with an air of great triumph. He compares the incredulity with which the story about Mr. Home floating in the air has been received with that which met the discoveries of Galileo. Mr. Benjamin Coleman, the author of "*Spiritualism in America*," takes a very prominent part in this correspondence, and seems to think it rather advantageous to him than otherwise that he approached the matter devoid of all scientific knowledge whatsoever.

At the outset permit me to say that I am not learned in the laws of physics, nor can I lay claim to any scientific acquirements; but on this account I hope it is not presumptuous to say that I think I am even a better authority for a plain matter of fact than the Brewsters, Faradays, and the lesser luminaries who lead public opinion, simply because I have no public reputation to support, no false theories to recant, no deep-rooted prejudices, nor hitherto wise dogmas to unlearn. I am simply a plain, practical observer, and I speak of facts, brought home to the evidence of my senses, which no learned theories nor subtle reasoning can set aside: whether the establishment of the facts shall lead in the main to good or evil it is not my province to decide.

Of Mr. Coleman's manner of dealing with the matter, a very good idea may be derived from the following passages:

Invited by my neighbour to join his family circle, we sat, a party of twelve persons, around a large dinner table in the full light of lamps and candles. I there heard for the first time the "rapping" sounds on the table, on the floor, on the wall behind me, and on the keys of the piano in a distant part of the room, entirely out of the reach of all present. I had, in common with others of the party, a message given to me, purporting to be from a deceased relative, which, at the time, I was unable to attest, but which was verified by subsequent inquiry. Then, by no visible or human agency, an accordion was brought from a distant part of the room, and placed in my hand by being thrust up between me and the table; taking hold of the blank end of the instrument, as I was requested to do, and supporting my arm on my knee, I asked the spirit to play for me "Angels ever bright and fair," which to my astonishment was done in the most perfect and beautiful manner possible. The strong pull, as if by a human hand, necessary, in a large instrument, to produce the sounds, made it difficult to hold, and it was evident that fingers must have also manipulated the keys to bring out the air.

Now here was a fact which no theory could destroy, and which no rational explanation based either upon "odic-force," "electricity," "involuntary muscular agency," nor any other scientific solution would meet; and I was compelled to admit, since no better explanation could be given, that these phenomena were indeed effected by super-mundane agencies, and I am happy to say I have always been bold enough on all suitable occasions to proclaim the fact and submit to the consequences, which, however, have not been very harmful hitherto, but, on the contrary, my open advocacy has led to most valuable friendships and to many interesting acquaintances, and, what is of much greater importance, my testimonies, in the first instance, and the opportunities from my intimacy with Mr. Home, Mr. Squire, and several "mediums" in private life, have enabled me to facilitate inquiry, and have thus been the means of converting many from rank infidelity to a full and openly-avowed recognition of a life hereafter.

So that because an accordion was played under a table in a manner for which Mr. Coleman is unable to account, he believes himself justified in attributing it to "supermundane agencies," and in considering himself intrusted with a special mission to convince men of a future state. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster (whose feats were recorded in our last impression), was specially commissioned by the spirits to spread abroad a belief in the immortality of the soul.

The alleged manifestations which are described in Mr. Coleman's book are among the most marvellous we have heard of. We give a few of them. The first relates to some manifestations which took place at Boston, U.S., under the mediumship of Miss Lord, of Portland, Maine.

We took our seats around a good sized table in a small room, the medium being seated between one of my friends and myself, and we formed a chain by holding each other's hands all round the circle, resting them lightly on the surface of the table. On another table, about two or three feet distant from the back of the chair on which the medium sat, there had been placed various musical instruments—a guitar, a dulcimer, tambourine, harmonium, a horn (such as is used by the fish sellers of the city), and four bells of various sizes, and in a corner of the room there stood a very large bass-viol and bow, which I was informed had belonged seventy years ago to one Squire Simmons. After sitting quietly for a few minutes in a subdued light, the medium became entranced by Black Hawk, an Indian spirit, who is the presiding spirit of the band that visit this circle, and his orders spoken through the medium in broken

English, are implicitly obeyed. The first request was that we should sing; which the ladies of the party did, and they continued to sing several plaintive airs lasting some minutes, until we had become, as I supposed, harmonised. We were then told to put out the lights, which was done, and seated under the conditions I have described we were left in total darkness. The first manifestation arose from the unseen agents handling the guitar, which was whisked about with great celerity over and around our heads, whilst a quick negro air was capably played upon it the whole time the instrument was floating about us. I was touched by it on the head playfully several times, and once it rested on my shoulder, the air still continuing, with the strings so close to my ear that they struck me in their vibration. It was then announced that Squire Simmons was present, and that he would perform a solo on the bass-viol. Three sharp musician's taps were made by the spirit with the bow to call attention, and we listened in mute astonishment to hear this large instrument played upon with all the harmony and force that could be exercised by any performer in the flesh. At its conclusion I thanked the Squire for his condescension, and he responded by tapping me gently with the bow on my head. I then asked him to shake hands with me, but instead of a hand he gave me one end of the bow, shaking it, and holding the other end with quite as firm a grasp as I did. Each of the instruments was played upon by a new performer. The bells were all floating about our heads at one time, ringing harmoniously in time with the guitar. Black Hawk took the tambourine, and asking for "Hail, Columbia" to be sung, he jingled the instrument about in the wildest manner, striking us with it alternately on our heads—then on the table—the back of our chairs—and on the floor with inconceivable rapidity. He then gave us an Indian dance, and the dull heavy bumping and thumping sounds of as feet in moccasins, or Indian slippers, kept excellent time. The tambourine was then placed on my head, and he passed his hand over it, by which I could feel its full shape and size. He concluded this part of his performance by saying, "Me do something else for you," and in an instant the medium, seated in her arm chair, was lifted with a startling bound on to the centre of the table, chair and all. I assisted in lifting her from her elevated position, and was surprised at her dead weight, being twice as heavy as I should imagine her to be from her fragile appearance when in her normal condition. Black Hawk blew a shrill and ringing blast on the horn, quite as loud as any human being could do it. He then played on the harmonicon, and surprised me by saying through the horn, "How you do, Mr. Coleman." I asked the company if it would be agreeable to have the door opened, as the room felt close and hot, and immediately a fan, which I afterwards found had been taken from a drawer in the room, was actively wafted before my face, just as if human hands were using it, and still more surprising, a goblet of water was placed to my lips to drink, and, though I gently resisted, my head was pushed back and I was thus forced to take a good draught of the cooling beverage. The whole exhibition was a most marvellous and convincing proof of the present of intelligent invisible agencies, and, apart from all other considerations, the precision with which heavy instruments were hurled at times about our heads in the dark, touching us lightly and playfully, was in itself proof positive that spirit eyes guided, and that no human being of this world handled them. Every sense but that of sight being satisfied, the *séance* was quite as satisfactory to me as if the manifestations had been made in broad daylight.

The following, assuming it to be a truthful narrative, affords a practical answer to the *Cui bono?* objection of the doubters. It is supposed to be related by Mr. C., a gentleman who holds an official position connected with the port of Boston:

On one of his casual visits to Mrs. Felton, a spirit, speaking through her, introduced himself to Mr. C., and gave his name Ezekiel Webster, a well-known American lawyer, and brother to the celebrated statesman, Daniel Webster. After some general conversation, Ezekiel took leave of Mr. C., saying in a courteous way that he was happy to have made his acquaintance, and added, "If you are ever in want of my assistance and advice, come to me, and I will give it to you." Some time after this interview, it so happened that Mr. C. became involved in a lawsuit, arising out of the following circumstances: The firm of J. B. and Co., of Boston, discovered a guano island in the Caribbean Sea, and sent several vessels there to load. The Venezuelan Government, hearing of this, sent an armed ship to take possession, and drove them away. Soon after this event a company was formed, who leased all the islands in the Caribbean Sea from the Government, and J. B. and Co. were invited to take a lease from the company of the island they had already worked, which they agreed to do, and gave a surety bond for the due fulfilment of the conditions of their lease, and to this bond Mr. C. became a party. One of the conditions was that J. B. and Co. should carry away, within a given time, 10,000 tons of guano, and pay five dollars per ton royalty. When J. B. and Co. had obtained about 4000 tons, the island was exhausted, and they called upon the company either to give them another island to work upon or to cancel their lease, which the company refused to do, and insisted on payment for the stipulated number of 10,000 tons. The defence was that the company had by implication guaranteed that J. B. and Co. could obtain 10,000 tons, and in equity they could not be called upon to pay royalty on a greater quantity than they had actually carried away. Mr. C. being sued on his bond, bethought himself of Ezekiel Webster's promise, and determined to seek another interview with him, which he obtained by visiting Mrs. Felton. She soon passed into the trance state, and assumed the official manner and importance of the lawyer. Mr. C. stated the case as I have given it, upon which the following conversation took place:—Webster.—"Was the island uninhabited when J. B. and Co. first took possession of it?"—"Yes."—"How far is it from the Continent?"—"Thirty miles!"—"My brother Daniel is better acquainted with international law than I am, allow me to ask his opinion on one point, and then I will give you mine."

In a few minutes he returned and continued: "My brother says I am right; the defence you make is a fair one, and ought to prevail, unless there is some clause in the lease which cuts it off, and that I cannot pronounce upon without seeing and carefully examining the contents. It is hardly necessary, however, to do this, as the lease itself is a nullity, and therefore the lessors can neither recover under it for what you did take away, nor, of course, for what you did not. They had no title, and could not give one. They were in fact only undertaking to lease to you your own property, from which you had been driven by violence. By a law of the United States, any of her citizens who may discover guano on an island not occupied, and lying without the maritime jurisdiction of any other nation, has a right to take possession thereof, and to hold possession against all subsequent comers till he has exported all the existing guano upon it. Now, you discovered the island in question, and were peaceably and legally employed in carrying the deposit away until interrupted and driven away by the armed force of Venezuela. But they did not own the island, and therefore had not any right to interfere with you, nor, of course, any right, after taking possession, to lease or to sell it; nor had the guano company any right to convey because their own title was worthless. You have, therefore, taken away nothing but your own property, and the guano company, instead of having a claim on J. B. and Co., are bound to repay to J. B. and Co. whatever sum of money they have exacted under their lease."

Mr. C. then observed: "But it will be said that J. B. and Co. waived their rights by accepting the lease."

Webster.—"Perhaps so. The answer, however, is, that all parties appear to have acted in ignorance of their rights, but that is no reason why the party having rights should be deprived of them for the benefit of those who had none."

Mr. C. showed this opinion to his own lawyer, who, without knowing the source from whence it was obtained, said it was excellent and sound law. Mr. C. accordingly acted upon it—put the company at defiance, and they have not troubled him further in the matter.

The manifestations produced under the mediumship of Miss Fox (another American medium) are even more extraordinary:

"An illuminated substance like gauze rose from the floor behind us, accompanied by a heavy rustling sound like a silk dress. The previously described electrical rattle became very loud and vigorous. The figure of a female passed round the table, and, approaching us, touched me. The gauzy substance was shaped as though covering a human head, and seemed as if drawn down tight at the neck. Upon close examination as it approached near me a second time it changed its form, and now seemed in folds over a melon-shaped oblong, concave on one side, and in this cavity there appeared an intensified brilliant light. By raps I was requested to look beyond the light. I looked as directed, and saw the appearance of a human eye. Again receding with the rattle, the light became still brighter, and then re-approaching, the gauze which had changed in form was grasped by a naturally formed female hand, and unfolding, revealed to me, with a thrill of indescribable happiness, *the upper half of the face of my wife*, the eyes, forehead, and expression in perfection. The moment the emotion of recognition had passed into my mind it was acknowledged by a succession of quick raps. The figure disappeared and re-appeared several times, the recognition becoming each time more nearly perfect, with an expression of calm and beautiful serenity. I asked her to kiss me if she could, and, to my great astonishment, and delight, an arm was placed around my neck, and a real palpable kiss was implanted on my lips, through something like fine muslin. A head was laid upon mine, the hair falling luxuriantly down my face. The kiss was frequently repeated, and was audible in every part of the room. The light then moved to a point about midway between us and the wall, which was distant about ten feet. The rattle increased in vigour, and the light, gradually illuminating that side of the room, brought out in perfection an entire female figure facing the wall, and holding the light in her outstretched hand, shaking it at intervals, as the light grew dim. My name and her name were repeated in a loud whisper, and among other things which occurred during this remarkable sitting, the figure at the close stood before the mirror, and was reflected therein."

It is under the mediumship of Miss Fox that the "spirit-drawings" were produced, copies of which illustrate this volume. It is true that the pictures were produced in a dark room, and that the materials were hidden under drapery. On one occasion, however, the narrator (the husband of the spirit-wife) was locked up in a room with the medium, a piece of drawing-paper, and a crayon box; but when the *séance* was over the paper and box had disappeared:

Upon turning up the gas, the paper and box of crayons had both disappeared. I made a most careful examination of the room, no police detective could have done it more thoroughly; and I am as positive as I can be of anything that neither of the articles were in the room. The medium did not leave the table; both her hands were held by me, and there was no person but ourselves in the house.

The next day there was another examination. The narrator made "thorough work" of examining the room; he even examined "the medium's pocket," tied her hands, and then put out the light. In a short time the drawing-paper with a drawing upon it reappeared, and so did the box of crayons. Objectors might be inclined to urge that the search of the medium's pocket would scarcely have satisfied a "police detective." But then, to be sure, detectives are of a very sceptical turn of mind.

We have not space enough even to enumerate the marvellous events recorded in this book. The spirit of Dr. Franklin seems to have been very prominent in some of them, and he is reported to have made communications upon electrical phenomena which will be very astonishing to modern inquirers. The spirit of Dr. Franklin made its appearance upon one occasion, and is described as "short, thick-set, heavy, with broad shoulders, dressed in black, and wearing a black velvet cap, the silk tassel of which hung dangling about six inches long in front of his face." We have also the experiences of Professor Mapes, "who, as a chemist, holds a leading position in the scientific world, both in America and Europe." Professor Mapes appears, indeed, to be a very great spiritualist, and has, Mr. Coleman tells us, "mastered, after most careful study and examination, the philosophy of spiritualism." That being so, we hope we may expect, at no very remote period, a philosophical explanation from the Professor. We have also a full and particular account of some very extraordinary doings in "the spirit-room of Jonathan Koons, situated in the mountains of Ohio," and of a vast number of other transactions all equally marvellous, produced by "mediums developed in numerous families," with respect to which Mr. Coleman testifies "daily the press announced, on the testimony of more or less reliable witnesses, the most marvellous accounts of new manifestations of spirit-power."

Now these things are either true or they are untrue. If untrue, *cadit questio*; but if true, then the inquiry becomes divided into three heads. Firstly, are they produced by natural means with which we are all familiar? Secondly, are they produced by natural means not yet generally known? Thirdly, are they produced by supernatural means? It should be observed that there are great difficulties in the way of a searching investigation: the phenomena are professedly not submitted to the conditions which govern the natural phenomena that are within the purview of natural science. They are not inviolable and therefore cannot be depended upon. They take place under tables and in dark rooms, where minute investigation is impossible. According to the believers in them, they require the presence

of "a harmonious circle,"—a term which is interpreted to mean a company of persons who either believe already or who are strongly disposed to do so. The sceptic who feels an enormous difficulty in believing that these strange things are effected by the spirits of the departed, and who, therefore, stands in most need of conversion if conversion be desirable, is pronounced to be "inharmonious," "unspiritual," "earthly;" but the believer (and we have known among professed believers, some of the most animal and sensual natures possible) are "in perfect harmony with the spirits." This was not the mode of dealing with infidelity of old time, if the testimony of our Bible be of any worth. When the Angel of the Lord met Paul in the high road between Jerusalem and Damascus he was in the vigour of his unbelief, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." He met him, and "there shined round about him a light from heaven," and a voice spake to him. It is in this claim to an immunity from regular investigation that the disparity lies between the "spiritual manifestations" and the discoveries of Galileo. The Italian said that the earth moved always, and offered his proof, which could at all times be openly investigated. The spiritualists say that their phenomena can only take place under certain conditions—two of these being concealment and the absence of active scepticism. Some mediums do indeed make a display of openness by requesting the doubter to look under the table to see that there is no machinery for producing the effects; but even these—or rather "the spirits" for them—object to sudden, uninvited, and unexpected tests, which are regarded as evidence of an amount of scepticism absolutely fatal to "harmony with the spirits."

In discussing the actuality of these phenomena, two questions are very prominently put forward: first, is it likely that so many respectable and intelligent witnesses should be deceived? secondly, if they are not deceived, is it likely that they would connive at a deception? In reply to these, we answer hypothetically that, as to the first, experience has shown that any number of respectable and intelligent witnesses may be deceived, and as to the last (without charging deliberate fraud against any number of persons) there are many reasons why such a result should not be regarded as impossible. It would be a task too easy to open up the endless history of popular delusions. From the false miracles of the prophets of Baal to the Cock-lane ghost, Spring-heeled Jack, and the deception of Miss Margaret M'Evoy, the credulity of the most respectable and intelligent witnesses has been practised upon wholesale. When the Cardinal de Retz visited Saragossa he saw a man who was employed to feed and light the lamps in the cathedral. This man, when the Cardinal saw him, had two legs, and was perfectly sane and sound; but the canons and other dignitaries of the Church, and many of the most respectable inhabitants assured him that, but a few years before, the same man had only one leg and a stump, and that the leg had been restored by rubbing some of the oil belonging to the sacred lamps upon the stump. Upon this fact they all very earnestly insisted to the Cardinal, and assured him that if he would wait for the annual festival which was held in Saragossa in commemoration of the miracle, and which brought a great concourse of people into the town, he might be assured of it upon the testimony of twenty thousand witnesses. The Cardinal, however, knew how prone men are to deceive and be deceived themselves; how fond they are of supernatural matters, and of making people believe that they are different from others, in that supernatural manifestations happen to them; how likely they would be to favour a piece of credulity which brought such profit to the city of Saragossa; so he forbore to examine the twenty thousand witnesses, and simply disbelieved the story.

The records of the "miracles" performed by some of the Romish "saints" afford some singular testimony as to the value of respectable and intelligent witnesses where supernatural affairs are concerned. A full account was printed at Rome, by the authority of the Sacred College, narrating the events which led to the canonisation of Alphonso Mogrobesius, the Archbishop of Lima, in South America, in the sixteenth century.* According to this narrative, Mogrobesius performed six miracles during his life, and ten after he was dead, and to the truth of all these there was abundance of the most respectable and intelligent testimony. Among the miracles which he performed when alive was this: He made a dried-up fountain produce abundance of water merely by saying mass over it. To this fact a hundred and seventeen witnesses gave evidence. Another miracle was that he restored to life a boy who had died. A hundred and thirty-seven witnesses spoke to this. Another was that upon one occasion his face shone with splendour, and faith sparkled from his forehead. After his death the Cross appeared shining in the heavens; the eye-sight of a young girl was restored by the effigy of Mogrobesius, and fifteen months after death his body was not corrupted, and could not be cut with a sword. Copious extracts of evidence to all these facts are given, and the arguments for and against are carefully weighed, the names and conditions of the witnesses being fully stated. As recently as 1834, the Sacred College published an account of the miracles performed by a certain Peter Claver, a Jesuit priest, from which it appeared, on the testimony of most intelligent and respectable witnesses, that he had performed certain miraculous cures, or *miraculose sanationes contra naturam*.

* Congregatione sacrorum rituum sive Eminentissimo ac reverendissimo D. Card. Chisio, Limana, seu Civitatis regum Beatificationis in canonizationis venerabilis servi Dei Turbini Alphonso Mogrobesii Archiepiscopi, Limana. Positio super dubio. An ex pluribus deductis pro miraculis in processibus constat de sex in vita et decem post obitum, in casu ed ad effectum de quo agitur: Romæ, ex Typographia Rev. Cameræ Apostolicæ MDCLXXXV. Superiorum permissu.

We do not, of course, pretend to argue from these examples that all the witnesses to the "spiritual manifestations" are either deceivers or are deceived. We have merely referred to these cases (which might easily be multiplied *ad infinitum*) to show that numerous and respectable bodies of witnesses have deposed to incredible things where the supernatural is concerned. Each case of "manifestations" stands alone, and should be separately and exhaustively examined; remembering always that credulity and timidity are the accomplices of deceit, and that self-love and self-interest are among the mainsprings of deception. It should be remembered that but a very small proportion of witnesses have sufficient vigilance, knowledge, clearness of perception, and courage, to keep their testimony pure from error and bias. Others again may have been compromised by something that they have unguardedly admitted. A man who has been surprised and startled by something unusual, will let fall an expression of astonishment which may pass muster for an expression of conviction; or possibly he may be too timid, or too polite to say exactly what he thinks of the proceedings which have taken place. His position then becomes very critical; for if he once allows it to be understood that he is a convert, his whole self-love is interested in strengthening the foundation of his conviction. To admit that he may have been the blinded victim of a delusion, is an act of moral courage of which few are capable, and rather than admit that they have been fooled, men, in other respects the most honest, will fight you to the death. As the spiritual phenomena are confessedly not constant, it has been admitted that, upon occasions, when the "manifestations" have been very unsatisfactory, well-meaning believers have exerted just a little complicity to prevent their faith from being brought to utter shame.

Finally, as to the self-interest: over and over again we are met by the question "*Cui bono* to such persons as so and so?" "*Cui bono*! Can no higher or more tempting motive be conceived than the shillings and guineas taken by the mediums? Is there no weight in social importance and family influence? Whether the phenomena be real or the reverse, we know of things going on in families which ought to convince the most indifferent of the necessity for ascertaining the truth or the falsehood. Families are being governed by "the spirits;" wills are dictated by "the spirits;" marriages are made by "the spirits;" and persons who were never before distinguished by their friends and connections for any excellence, either intellectual or moral, have acquired a tremendous influence by becoming "mediums." Are these not motives of greater power than the fees of the professional showman?

One consideration more remains. Suppose the "manifestations" are real, and that they really do proceed from the spirits of the departed; if so, the prospect is a dreary one. The Almighty has not vouchsafed to tell us much of the future world in his Revealed Book; but what we are told is better than this. The mission of "the mediums," we have been told, is to convince sceptics of the immortality of the soul and of the reality of a future state. We have heard of persons who, after living a life of unbelief, have been converted by the manifestations of the spirits. It may be so. We must confess that we are unable to estimate the value of belief in a mind that will not hear Moses and the Prophets, but is convinced by the caperings of a loo-table; but we have heard one believer in the spirits declare that he was convinced that they were a very poor set of beings. So, indeed, they must be, if half we hear of them be true. For us, when "the silver cord is loosed and the golden bowl is broken, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it," and we have passed through the grave into the Silent Land, there to await the time when "the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed," we hope that we shall not be called from our rest to tilt tables and inflict pinches in Mrs. Marshall's back parlour, or even to assist in the scarcely more dignified operation of floating Mr. Home about the ceiling of a West-end drawing-room.

SIR GEORGE RAMSAY ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Instinct and Reason; or, the First Principles of Knowledge. By Sir GEORGE RAMSAY, Bart. London: Walton and Maberly. 8vo. pp. 144.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE GENTLEMAN are often associated. Sir George Ramsay writes like a gentleman—a most accomplished gentleman, but certainly not like a scholar in any imperial, opulent meaning of the word. He is a sort of dilettante in philosophy; and nowhere so much as in philosophy is dilettanteism perilous. Sir George Ramsay is a few degrees above the platitudinarian, and his book rolls on with a lazy mediocrity not altogether unpleasant, but altogether unsuggestive and unprofitable. He languidly asserts; he still more languidly attacks; he wishes to be polite to every one, especially to philosophical heretics. Compared to recent philosophical productions with which we have had to deal, this volume is a relief, from its urbanity, its sound sense, its vindication of a few great natural principles, its freedom from arrogance and angularity. Within his own limited range, we are not much inclined to quarrel with Sir George Ramsay. In the dispute about instinct and reason, we take slender interest. We have simply the feeling that man is much more an instinctive being than he is usually regarded; that what are called the inferior animals reason much more than is usually supposed; that reason should not be placed above instinct, but instinct above reason; and that instinct, as a blind,

mechanical force does not exist in nature. Our author is tolerably fair when stating the relations of reason and instinct to each other. But he is too inclined to depict belief and knowledge as identical. Whether, strictly, we can be said to believe what we know, is doubtful. Belief concerns itself, for the most part, with the unknown. It may, as a general maxim, be averred that the more we know the less we believe, and that the more we believe the less we know. Man is divine, not through his knowledge, but through his belief. The bigot dogmatizes on belief as if it were knowledge; and the sceptic rejects belief because it has not the certainty of knowledge. The frontier between belief and knowledge it will be always difficult to fix, if indeed it can be fixed. Granting that it can be fixed, Sir George Ramsay's classification of the different kinds of knowledge is, perhaps, correct and complete enough.

Sir George Ramsay's treatise, however, is so much a book made from books, and not from the living heart of man and of the universe, that we are not astonished to find him repeating many of the ancient fallacies. He preaches the exploded, dualistic theory, the antagonism of matter and spirit. Of unity of substance he seems never to have heard—a doctrine warring with a chimerical, barren spiritualism, it is true, but warring no less with a hard materialism. Unity of substance was really the system which the stoics taught. Consequently Sir George Ramsay grossly misrepresents them in calling them either materialists or atheists. The morality of the Stoics has never been surpassed, and their metaphysical scheme was as grand as their moral principles. Sir George Ramsay likewise misrepresents the positive philosophy. He has plainly never read the exposition of it either by Comte himself or by his disciples. Atheist Comte was, but he was too much an idealist, had too much religious feeling, to be a vulgar materialist. Curiously enough, there is no positive truth in the positive philosophy. It is only as the negation of psychological speculation that it has pith and purpose. Sir George Ramsay denounces it for denouncing psychology, but the denunciation has our heartiest concurrence. The absurdest thing about the positive philosophy is, that it should pretend to have or to be a religion, unless Comte himself should be the god, and the lady whose death he mourned so passionately the goddess, adored. The discredit into which Paleyism has lately fallen should have deterred Sir George Ramsay from parading the Design argument. The existence of the Deity cannot be the affair of reasoning. Where there is not the intuitive recognition of Deity, no logic, no evidence, can convince. Sir George Ramsay quotes the bitter proverb of the Middle Ages which branded medical men as atheists, and the saying of Dr. Arnold that anatomy is a dangerous study. Yet the human body is a triumphant, a marvellous, an unrivalled exhibition of design. How many famous astronomers also have had an atheistical tendency! If the argument from design be invincible, it is strange that those who have continually the spectacle of design in the universe before them should in general be less religious than others. The most eloquent populariser of the design argument, Hugh Miller, seems to have been tormented by a secret scepticism—seems to have felt that the design argument could not be food and fortress to the soul which had not faith already. It would be ungenerous and cowardly to dwell on Hugh Miller's melancholy fate. But was not the darkness which gathered over his later days deepened by the dread lest after all he had been deluding his brethren with vain words?

Having treated us to a variety of the design argument, Sir George Ramsay has the boldness to grapple with Hume. He says that innumerable answers to Hume's Essay on Miracles have appeared: but that, hitherto, the true philosophical answer has never been given. This true philosophical answer he attempts to furnish. He fails, however, rather more than, according to him, his predecessors have failed. Mr. John Stuart Mill declares that Hume's argument amounts to nothing except the very plain and harmless proposition that whatever is contrary to a complete induction is incredible, and that it speaks ill for the state of philosophical speculation in such subjects that a maxim like this should be either accounted a dangerous heresy, or mistaken for a recondite truth. Let the worth of Hume's argument be what it may—and those who endeavour to refute it should begin by understanding it—it is remarkable that Hume distinctly excepts Christianity from its application, though it is against Christianity that it is really directed. What detestable hypocrisy this! But David was neither a hero nor a martyr. He both practised and preached poltroonery and duplicity. A young man was harassed by some scruples about taking orders. David Hume thought such scruples ridiculous. He said it was respecting the vulgar too much to be sincere toward their superstitions; and asked whether it was considered a point of honour to tell the truth to children and madmen. If the thing were worth treating seriously, the young man should accept the counsel and command of the oracle—an advice approved by Xenophon—that every one should adore the gods established by the laws of the city. He professed that he should be glad to have the same opportunity which the young man had of playing the hypocrite; he protested that the common duties of life demanded such hypocrisy continually; and that the ecclesiastical profession added very little to this innocent dissimulation, or rather simulation, without which he was convinced that no one could live in the world. David Hume was an admirable writer, an acute thinker, an amiable man, a faithful friend. But reverence for him we cannot cherish when we reflect that he undermined the

religious doctrines which he had not the courage openly to attack. The moral worthlessness, however, of Hume as a controversialist does not lessen the logical weight of his arguments. As Hume had prodigious subtlety, but no Baconian breadth or poetic sympathy, miracle admits of a more catholic appreciation than it has received from this gifted philosopher.

We cannot here engage in the momentous debate; but one or two fallacies of Sir George Ramsay it would not be right altogether to overlook. He claims for the immense physical transformations of the globe a character as miraculous as for those events which are more commonly designated miraculous. This is almost too silly to merit even the name of sophistry. Going back millions and millions of years to the revolutions which geology reveals, we discover no catastrophe which has not been heralded and prepared by a long array of slow and regular changes. But a miracle in the ordinary acceptation of the word is principally distinguished by its suddenness. Nothing heralds it, nothing prepares. It is a break in the order and continuity of things. Just because it is so, does it profoundly impress those who have faith in it; and those who have faith in it would be the first to spurn the parallel which Sir George Ramsay attempts. Again, Sir George Ramsay rebukes the presumption of such as reject miracles, as if this were the finite judging the infinite. Here we see only on the part of our author a cheap rhetorical artifice, an appeal to vulgar prejudice. It is the accuser who is really to be condemned; it is he who really sins against modesty; it is he who is the finite judging the infinite, at least, if he pretends to be a philosopher, for the mass of men accept miracles irrespective of reasoning. If one philosopher says that apparent irregularities must be ascribed to his own want of discernment, to his inability to rise to the perception and conception of eternal order; and another, never doubting his thorough knowledge of their whole aspects and nature, traces them to an erratic action of the Eternal Will, which is the humbler of the two? Order is the rule; miracles are confessed to be the exceptions. Whether, then, is it more becoming, more philosophical, more reverential toward the Infinite to bow to the order, or to adore and magnify the exceptions to the order. But it is never either by physical or metaphysical probabilities that the question of miracles can be decided. Miracles all march before us into the domain of history; but then what is credible in history is determined by the prepossessions, the education, the character of individuals and nations. To one class, Mary, Queen of Scots, is the most calumniated of women; to another she is treacherous, lustful, and vile. Those who venerate Charles I. as a martyr, detest Cromwell as a hypocrite; those who admire Cromwell, call Charles I. a tyrant. In history there is no limit to the miraculous but the temper of the believer. And it seems as if, from the nature of man, when miracle is disowned in one direction, it is always sought in another. Many who fling aside with disdain the most astounding miracles of the Bible, become the blindest dupes of the table turners and spirit rappers. In credulity the present age has never been surpassed. Every man has his own realm of miracles, which he desperately defends, and he is astonished that when you are contending about miracle or no miracle, about true miracle and false, you do not kneel, awed and convinced, on the boundary of the domain where he reigns supreme. Pascal believed in the perpetuity of miracle, and perhaps every sincere Roman Catholic holds the same belief. Against Pascal it was urged, by the Jesuits, that it is the doctrine which proves the miracle, not the miracle the doctrine. Who, however, in that case is to decide what doctrine is worthy of miracle, and what is not? It has frequently been made, by unbelievers, an objection to the Christian miracles, that they ceased at the moment when they were most needed; for that a new doctrine spreads of itself through mere excitement, and without requiring miraculous demonstration, but that when, after many centuries, faith has grown cold, miracles would be of unspeakable value to give the faith warmth, life, invincible force once more. Yet as history deals, not with what might be, or with what ought to be, but with what has been, the objection must vanish before satisfactory proof, according to the strictest and most approved laws of historical evidence, that the Christian miracles are historical realities.

John Wesley records in his journal some examples of instantaneous miracles. The Scottish Covenanters thought that miracle had been renewed on their behalf. How strange and how numerous the miracles to which Cotton Mather testifies! He almost rises to sublimity in describing the spectre-ship which entered the port of Salem; the inhabitants assembled on the shore sang—half in terror and half in trust—the 46th Psalm: on, and on, with sails set, and gleaming with unearthly radiance, came the mighty phantom; there was silence in the vessel, there was silence on its path, and at last the masts, the sails, the rigging, dropped in silence into the sea, and the horrible and ghastly apparition vanished. Verily, a wondrous and most circumstantial narrative! The miracles at the tomb of the Abbé Paris startled and confounded the whole of France, and sent alike a thrill of doubt and of dread through Christendom. Prince Hohenlohe, who has not been dead many years, and who was a high dignitary in the Catholic Church, pretended to work miracles through the mere power of prayer.

On other opinions of Sir George Ramsay we might comment; but probably we have already said enough to enable the reader to form an estimate of his work; a work which, if not original, may be cordially welcomed by those who appreciate geniality and grace.

ATTICUS.

ANGLO-NORMAN ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Volume II. Anglo-Norman Period. London: Richard Bentley. pp. 761.

THE PRESENT VOLUME occupies a space of time extending over little more than a century and a-half—a century and a-half, however, whose years “are among the most eventful in the history of Europe, and especially in the history of England.” In its pages eleven Archbishops pass before the reader in historical order. These prelates, or at least the great majority of them, belong rather, as their biographer suggests, to the category of heroes than of saints. Such of our readers as are acquainted with Dr. Hook’s former volume will not need to be reminded how picturesque and graphic was its style. Yet that before us is even more so; and stately prelates and bold barons live again for the charmed reader in “the drier regardless print.” Complaints have been made that the Dean of Chichester’s style comes short of “the dignity of history;” that illustrations drawn from the “Indian Mutiny,” “the Crimean War,” “the Railway Mania,” “the Gold Diggings,” &c., are not meet for pages which by ordinary rule ought to be studiously dull and decorous. For the employment of such illustrations, however, Dr. Hook has the authority of the greatest historian of the age, Mr. Grote, and we are not prepared to allow that the former writer is one whit less happy in his historical analogies than the historian of Greece. We admit at once that for grasp of subject and penetration into the inward life of a nation, Mr. Grote is as superior to the biographer of the Archbishops of Canterbury as he is inferior to him in pictorial skill.

This second volume opens with a short but brilliant introductory sketch, in which the Dean very intelligibly hints that his sympathies “in the series of struggles between the Crown and the Church are with the former. It is, however, steadfastly to be borne in mind that the cause of the Church was that of the people, and, though the Dean of Chichester admits this generally, he does not always, we think, do full justice to its champions. This is especially the case with Anselm, who, though the most single-minded of men, is more than once suspected by his biographer of sinister motives where many readers will see only conduct at once consistent and straightforward. It is, indeed, with Anselm’s biography that the great interest of this volume commences, for it was in his time that the struggle commenced. The Conqueror and Lanfranc were well matched. Each respected and in some degree feared the other; and the King was satisfied that his imperious theory of Church government should slumber while he found in Lanfranc a coadjutor stern in enforcing ecclesiastical order and discipline. Thus, when the monks of St. Augustine refused to receive Lanfranc’s protégé, Wydo, as their abbot, the Archbishop kept them in durance in St. Mildred’s church until after the hour of refection. This was too much for the hungry monks, who unanimously gave in, and were rewarded by Lanfranc with a good dinner. This dinner, however, did not prevent some of the monks from plotting the death of their new abbot; and one of them named Columban having admitted that he designed to murder Wydo, “the archbishop commanded that he should be tied up naked to the gates of St. Augustine’s, and suffer flagellation in the sight of all the people. When this part of the sentence was completed, the man’s cowl was torn off, and he was driven from the city. Thenceforward,” says the chronicler, “during Lanfranc’s life, sedition was repressed by the dread of his severity.” But the time was at hand when “the stark baron, in whose time men had mickle suffering,” was to depart; and in less than two years after William’s death, Lanfranc followed him. During those two years William Rufus was kept under comparative control by his father’s old servant, whose death was to be the signal for sore trouble and confusion to both Church and realm.

Anselm, the next occupier of the archiepiscopal throne, was a man of very different calibre from his predecessor. A scholar, and a ripe and good one he was; not a man of the world. From his very childhood he had been a mystic and an enthusiast, seeing visions and dreaming dreams; and his education had not tended to repress his natural failings. He early lost an affectionate and accomplished mother, and then, touchingly says Eadmer, “the ship of his heart having lost its sole anchor, drifted off almost entirely into the waves of the world.” These lost years his monkish chronicler wisely blots out of his kindly record; and we next find Anselm winning great fame as a teacher at the monastery of Bec. The tender training of his mother was not thrown away upon Anselm’s gentle heart; and it would perhaps have been happy for him had he, as he evidently desired, passed his life in the quiet of his monastery, where his subtle and acute intellect found employment in philosophical and devotional speculation; and his pupils, and those who felt the magic of his presence, obeyed him lovingly. Little wonder was it, to borrow the inflated language of Ordericus, that the “western world was filled to inebriation with the nectar of Anselm’s exalted character.” Thirty-three years of meditative happiness were granted to him, when he received a summons to England. (Why does Dr. Hook omit the fact that that summons was made by his old friend and patron, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester?) Doubtless his cloistral life has not lessened his natural inaptitude to become a ruler of men. At Bec he was *facile princeps*, the scholar on whose lips devout ladies—for several *dominæ et matres* of noble birth lived in the vicinity of the monastery—and revering pupils hung with admiration. Of the future archbishop Dr. Hook says:

His principles, as an ecclesiastic, were radically wrong, and of the church politics of the age he was absolutely ignorant. By the partisans of Pope Clement, he was denounced as an Hildebrandine heretic. But this was a mistake. He was utterly void of political sagacity or genius, and he neither understood nor endeavoured to understand the grand, though erroneous, policy of Gregory VII. Anselm was simply a papist. He believed that St. Peter was the Prince of the Apostles; that, as such, he was the source of all ecclesiastical authority and power; that the Pope was his successor; and that, consequently, to the Pope was due from bishops and metropolitans, as well as from the rest of mankind, the obedience which a spiritual suzerain had a right to expect from his vassals.

Anselm knew his own disqualifications for the See of Canterbury; and he refused the proffered preferment until he was compelled, almost *vi et armis*, to accept it. That he, an Italian, who had passed more than half his life in strict monastic seclusion, and had never visited England until his sixtieth year, should not understand the temper of the Norman king and his nobles, is surely not a matter for wonderment. Nor in our opinion is it to his dispraise that, after he had unwillingly grasped the crozier, he acted in accordance with his preconceived opinions and declarations. His election to the archbishopric is thus described by the Dean of Chichester:

“The Archbishop of Canterbury has not been appointed,”—observed the attendants at the sick-bed, “who is he to be?” The king remained silent for a time. All stood around him in a state of excited expectation. “The Abbot of Bec,” was at length the king’s reply.

The announcement passed from the chamber of the sick man, and was received by a cry of exultation. The bishops proceeded with all speed to Anselm, that he might receive the crozier from the king’s hand. To their astonishment Anselm refused attendance. He would not accept the archbishopric; he was too old, not a man of business, could hardly manage an abbey, and would find a diocese and province an insupportable burden: he was not his own master; without permission he could not quit his monastery. His excuses were drowned by the cries of all, that no time was to be lost. He was dragged into the royal presence. William, now fully persuaded that his life depended upon his appointing Anselm to the see, entreated him, with tears in his eyes, to have compassion on his sovereign. Anselm still resisted. The king commanded all to throw themselves at Anselm’s feet, and to implore him to have pity on their dying master. Anselm gave some slight token of relaxing, and there was a cry, “The crozier, the crozier, bring it here.” It was placed in the king’s hands, who was stretching it out, as they were forcing Anselm towards the bed. Anselm put his hands into his pocket, but the bishops forced them out; some held down his left hand, others seized his right hand, and brought it into contact with the king’s. But the fist was closed, and the bishops strove in vain to force it open. For a moment the forefinger gave way, and then between the forefinger and the thumb the crozier was forced, and Anselm’s fist was clasped to prevent it from falling. The moment this feat was accomplished, the shout was raised, “Long live the new archbishop.” It was caught by the crowd and re-echoed through the city. The bishops raised Anselm upon their shoulders; they carried him to the nearest church; it was already filled, but, as they entered, the *Te Deum* commenced, while the archbishop elect, muttering in words scarcely distinct, “It is nought, it is nought that ye do,” fainted away.

We have the narrative from an eye-witness; and it is well that it is so, for we could not otherwise believe in an occurrence, both in the mode of thinking and in the manner of acting, so different from all modern ideas, that we find it difficult, if not impossible, to picture it to the mind.

That Anselm’s emotion was thoroughly genuine is further shown by a circumstance not mentioned by Dr. Hook, viz., that blood gushed copiously from the struggling prelate’s nostrils. As he himself wrote afterwards to his brethren at Bec: “it would have been difficult to know whether madmen were dragging along one in his senses, or sane persons a madman, save that they were chanting and I looking more like a corpse than a living man with amazement and anguish; and on the afternoon of the same day, when I had had time to come to myself, and recall your affection and the burden imposed upon me, sorrow overcame my reason to such a degree that people thought I was dying or fainting, and brought holy water to sprinkle me or make me drink it.” This “occurrence,” which was, as the Dean of Chichester remarks “both in the mode of thinking and in the manner of acting, so different from modern ideas, that we find it difficult, if not impossible, to picture it to the mind,” ought to warn us to be cautious lest ignorance and, still more, lest prejudice should bias our views while reading of the struggles between the Crown and the Church in this and the succeeding centuries. Anselm had given fair warning to the king, before accepting the archbishopric, on what terms only he would accept it. These terms he did not, we admit, show much tact in exacting, but Dr. Hook’s version barely does him justice. In truth we have an Anselm in Italy this very hour, in Pope Pius IX., save that the latter has more at stake, and is likely to receive even harder measure, than his English prototype. Without at all entering into the question whether the destruction of the Papacy or the stripping it of its temporalities would be for the good of mankind, even the most austere Dissenter may, we think, be permitted to feel some sympathy for an aged prelate who is being somewhat roughly invited to strip himself of the possessions which for centuries have belonged to his Church; and, moreover, is asked not to wince while so doing. Anselm then was in a somewhat similar position, save that he had pledged himself as a Christian prelate to recover the acknowledged rights of his see. He had on his presentation offered 500 marks to the king; this sum the king had graciously received, recollecting, doubtless, how the see had been squeezed by himself during the four years he had kept it vacant. However, on talking the matter over with his friends, William was persuaded that the Archbishop ought to have presented twice the sum; and the money was accordingly returned to Anselm.

Dr. Hook says:

Anselm demanded an audience, when, instead of conciliating the king, he irritated and provoked him. He inquired whether the king really intended to reject his offering. He received a reply in the affirmative. He then commenced

a lecture, better adapted for the schools of Bec than for the council chamber of a prince. Assuming an air of superiority, he begged the king to accept his donation, which, though the first, was not intended to be the last; and bade him to consider that it would be more to his honour, and even to his advantage, to receive what was offered with a friendly feeling, than to treat his archbishop as an inferior, and to compel him, by extortion, to meet his demands. In a spirit of pride, but in a tone of humility, he continued: "Treat me as a friend, and you may do what you will with me and mine; but nought shall you have if you treat me as a slave." William in a violent rage and in the strongest language exclaimed, "I want neither thee nor thy foul tongue; so be off with thee."

Anselm had offended the king's pride; and royalty seldom either forgets or forgives a reproof, however penitent the reprover may have become. William was not likely to be appeased, when he was informed that Anselm had distributed the money among the poor, on condition of their praying for the king's conversion. Nor would there fail to be some who would add fuel to the fire by informing him of certain speeches of the archbishop, in which, having regard to the union of Church and State, he first of all placed himself on an equality with the king, as joint ruler of the country, and then complained of being unequally yoked; comparing the king to a wild and untamed ox, and himself to a meek and powerless sheep.

We do not see that Dr. Hook notices that Anselm had also received singular provocation. On the very day of his installation, Ralph Flambard came there to institute a suit against him in the King's name. Dr. Hook has, of course, taken his version from Eadmer, but the words of the latter are somewhat more favourable to Anselm than those of his modern biographer. He thought, says Eadmer, of the words of the Gospel which had been read on the day when he first entered his cathedral, "No man can serve two masters." He added, "No one now, indeed, can accuse me of simony. The present which I meant for him shall go now, not to him, but to Christ's poor, for the benefit of his soul." And may we not suppose that Anselm really thought that the fierce-tempered profligate and grasping King would be benefited by "the prayers of Christ's poor?" Certainly there is a shade of difference between Dr. Hook's phrase, "the King's conversion," and that of Eadmer. Nor do we see that Anselm placed himself on an equality with the King when he said to the assembled bishops at Gloucester: "The untamed bull to whom ye have yoked me will gore and trample upon the old and feeble sheep his yoke-fellow."

We pass on now to Dr. Hook's account of Anselm's investiture under Henry Beauclerc:

To the surprise of all, of king, peers, bishops, of all the members of the Church of England, Anselm refused to receive investiture at the hands of the king, a layman. He again defied the king, and announced his intention of not adhering to the customs of the Church and the common law of the land. Never had it been known in England that the ring and the pastoral staff had been bestowed by any one except the king. The king, a far-seeing politician, declared that to concede the right of investiture would be tantamount to the concession of half his realm. If the precedent were established that the right of property could be conferred by any one except the king, the barons would become so many independent princes, and the whole feudal system would be at an end. The barons, brought up under the feudal system, regarded Anselm's conduct as an insult offered by a vassal to his suzerain, which they were sworn to resent. The bishops and the clergy generally of the Church of England, still acting in a noble spirit of independence, were so indignant at the demand that, rather than assent to it, they declared themselves prepared to pronounce sentence of banishment again upon Anselm, and to break off all connexion with the Church of Rome.

Dr. Hook enters at some length into the question of investiture, and admits that the apparent inconsistency of Anselm's conduct (he had already received investiture from William Rufus) vanishes upon examination. But since this investiture, says Mr. Church in one of his essays, Anselm "had assisted at councils where the canons against investiture were confirmed and republished; where those who gave and those who received it were alike excommunicated. He had now but one course—to obey the canons, and refuse Henry's demand." If this be true—as we believe it to be—we see no "defiance of the King" in Anselm's conduct; much less do we see any non-adhesion to the customs of the Church on the Archbishop's part, though of course the King, careless, probably, with all his learning of canons and councils, would think so, and stand solely on the usages of his kingdom.

Dr. Hook certainly does not lean too much to Anselm's side in this biography; and, though he calls him "a great and good man," we can much more easily (judging simply from these pages) grant the truth of the latter than of the former epithet. Measured indeed by the ordinary rules of earthly greatness, Anselm will be found greatly wanting, but we can readily ascribe his deficiencies to the fact that he passed thirty-three of the most important years of his life in a monastery, and had never been in England before he was called to the highest post in the English Church. Those who live in the middle of the nineteenth century will at first smile at Anselm's letters to his sister, in which he speaks of his youthful excesses in language much too plain for modern ears. They will note on the debit side of his biography the fact that he had not learned the truth of the saying, that "speech is of silver, silence of gold;" and they will marvel at the apparent bigotry which would not allow him to turn in his bed save by the permission of his spiritual director *pro tem*. But when they do this, let them not forget that he sought God early and late; that he cared nothing for riches or power, nothing for the good repute of his fellow men, nothing for health and ease—if only he thought he could further the will of his Maker. There is to our minds something jarring in phrases like the following (of which we meet not a few in Dr. Hook's volume), when we read that in Anselm's decrees are to be found "the same jumble of vestments and hair-cutting with greater

and more important subjects as is prevalent in some of the episcopal charges of the present day. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the eleventh century, must not be judged by the same rules as the Bishop of Rochester in the nineteenth.

We might delay much longer over Dr. Hook's brilliant volume, but, *spatius exclusi iniquis*, we refrain; we may say, however, that Becket's biography is even more interesting than that of Anselm, and that we think the biographer does the former prelate more justice than his predecessor. Dr. Hook, in his description of Becket's death, comes somewhat into competition with Canon Stanley. Each tale is well told, though that of Dr. Stanley is the more minute.

The body of the murdered man lay deserted by all, until his chamberlain, Osbert, having procured a light, found it lying on the pavement. Osbert cut off a piece of his own surplice, and placed over the dead man's head. When it was known that the murderers had left the cathedral, first one person, then another approached, until the corpse was surrounded by the servants of the monastery and by many people from the town. All restraint being now removed, the sobs and lamentations were loud. Nevertheless, the feeling in Becket's favour was not as yet unanimous; for Edward Grim heard one ecclesiastic rebuke another, for calling him a martyr, declaring that he died justly for his obstinacy. But such was not the opinion of the common people,—they smeared their eyes with the blood, they dipped their garments in it, they scrambled for relics,—not always with the best of motives; for many only obtained the possession of them to part with them for money.

As the crowd increased, there was an increasing confusion, persons tearing off pieces of their clothing and dipping them in the blood. The monks brought some moveable benches, which they arranged round the place of the murder; and then, by degrees, they succeeded in clearing the church. They now raised the corpse, and, having placed it before the high altar, they prepared to keep vigil all night; many of them silently offering commendatory prayer.

Robert, the Canon of Merton, whose name we have already mentioned as Becket's confessor,—put his hand into the dead man's bosom and showed the hair shirt, next to his skin—worn in secret. The monks were awe-stricken by this mark of sanctity. The thought of their watching by the body of a saint, probably sustained them, as they remained in the cold, dark cathedral; the very incense having been overpowered by the smell of blood,—while a storm was raging without, and the day was lurid in its dawn.

Readers will find Dr. Stanley's masterly account in the *Quarterly Review* for September 1853, its minuteness may be judged from the following:

The existence of the penitential garb had been pointed out on the previous night by Robert of Merton; but as they proceeded in their task, their admiration increased. The haircloth encased the entire body, down to the knees; the hair drawers, as well as the rest of the dress, being covered on the outside with linen, that it might escape observation; and the whole so fastened together as to admit of being readily taken off for his daily scourgings, of which yesterday's portion was still apparent in the stripes on his body. Such austerity had hitherto been unknown to English saints, and the marvel was increased by the sight—to our notions so revolting—of the innumerable vermin with which the haircloth abounded,—boiling over with them, as one account describes it, like water in a simmering caldron. At the dreadful spectacle all the enthusiasm of the previous night revived with double ardour. They looked at each other in silent wonder, then exclaimed, "See, see what a true monk he was, and we knew it not;" and burst into alternate fits of weeping and laughter, between the sorrow of having lost such a head, and the joy of having found such a saint. The discovery of so much mortification, combined with the more prudential reasons for hastening the funeral, induced them to abandon the thought of washing a corpse already, as it was thought, sufficiently sanctified, and they at once proceeded to lay it out for burial.

Doubtless Becket's fierce and uncalled for impatience, or rather habitual hot temper, may be accounted for, partly at least, by the torture which he voluntarily inflicted upon himself by secretly nurturing those festering myriads upon his outraged body. The volume closes with an admirable biography of Stephen Langton, the strenuous assertor of English liberty, the main author of Magna Charta.

SHAKESPEARIAN BIOGRAPHY.

History of William Shakespeare, Player and Poet, with New Facts and Traditions. By W. S. FULFORD. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 8vo. pp. 380.

The Footsteps of Shakspeare; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists: Containing much New and Interesting Information respecting Shakspeare, Lyly, Marlowe, Green, and Others. London: J. Russell Smith. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 192.

THE PRACTICE of writing conjectural biographies of Shakespeare is evidently on the increase, and this injurious propensity ought by no means to be encouraged. Biography is of the highest service if it truly reveals human nature; but if it be made the means of foisting crochety hypotheses of character on the general reader, it occasions an equal amount of harm. A knowledge of mankind is one of the chief advantages to be derived from literature; and if this knowledge is tainted at the source, it becomes rather poison than nutriment to the mind. It is natural, when our minds are greatly struck with any literary production, to extend our interest to the producer; and the extraordinary powers exhibited by Shakespeare, so far beyond those of any other writer, create a more intense desire to learn some particulars of the man. This natural wish it seems impossible to gratify. A perseverance worthy of martyrs has been exercised by antiquarian scholars in the hopes of getting some information of the kind; but the hundred and fifty or sixty years that have elapsed since Betterton, the great tragic actor, went to Stratford-on-Avon to collect what traditions and facts he could relative to the dramatist, and then give them to Rowe the poet, who published the first life of Shakespeare in 1709, have not added any facts that really elucidate

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THE PRESENT VOLUME occupies a space of time extending over little more than a century and a-half—a century and a-half, however, whose years “are among the most eventful in the history of Europe, and especially in the history of England.” In its pages eleven Archbishops pass before the reader in historical order. These prelates, or at least the great majority of them, belong rather, as their biographer suggests, to the category of heroes than of saints. Such of our readers as are acquainted with Dr. Hook’s former volume will not need to be reminded how picturesque and graphic was its style. Yet that before us is even more so; and stately prelates and bold barons live again for the charmed reader in “the drier regardless print.” Complaints have been made that the Dean of Chichester’s style comes short of “the dignity of history;” that illustrations drawn from the “Indian Mutiny,” “the Crimean War,” “the Railway Mania,” “the Gold Diggings,” &c., are not meet for pages which by ordinary rule ought to be studiously dull and decorous. For the employment of such illustrations, however, Dr. Hook has the authority of the greatest historian of the age, Mr. Grote, and we are not prepared to allow that the former writer is one whit less happy in his historical analogies than the historian of Greece. We admit at once that for grasp of subject and penetration into the inward life of a nation, Mr. Grote is as superior to the biographer of the Archbishops of Canterbury as he is inferior to him in pictorial skill.

This second volume opens with a short but brilliant introductory sketch, in which the Dean very intelligibly hints that his sympathies “in the series of struggles between the Crown and the Church are with the former. It is, however, steadfastly to be borne in mind that the cause of the Church was that of the people, and, though the Dean of Chichester admits this generally, he does not always, we think, do full justice to its champions. This is especially the case with Anselm, who, though the most single-minded of men, is more than once suspected by his biographer of sinister motives where many readers will see only conduct at once consistent and straightforward. It is, indeed, with Anselm’s biography that the great interest of this volume commences, for it was in his time that the struggle commenced. The Conqueror and Lanfranc were well matched. Each respected and in some degree feared the other; and the King was satisfied that his imperious theory of Church government should slumber while he found in Lanfranc a coadjutor stern in enforcing ecclesiastical order and discipline. Thus, when the monks of St. Augustine refused to receive Lanfranc’s protégé, Wydo, as their abbot, the Archbishop kept them in durance in St. Mildred’s church until after the hour of refectory. This was too much for the hungry monks, who unanimously gave in, and were rewarded by Lanfranc with a good dinner. This dinner, however, did not prevent some of the monks from plotting the death of their new abbot; and one of them named Columban having admitted that he designed to murder Wydo, “the archbishop commanded that he should be tied up naked to the gates of St. Augustine’s, and suffer flagellation in the sight of all the people. When this part of the sentence was completed, the man’s cowl was torn off, and he was driven from the city. Thenceforward,” says the chronicler, “during Lanfranc’s life, sedition was repressed by the dread of his severity.” But the time was at hand when “the stark baron, in whose time men had mickle suffering,” was to depart; and in less than two years after William’s death, Lanfranc followed him. During those two years William Rufus was kept under comparative control by his father’s old servant, whose death was to be the signal for sore trouble and confusion to both Church and realm.

Anselm, the next occupier of the archiepiscopal throne, was a man of very different calibre from his predecessor. A scholar, and a ripe and good one he was; not a man of the world. From his very childhood he had been a mystic and an enthusiast, seeing visions and dreaming dreams; and his education had not tended to repress his natural failings. He early lost an affectionate and accomplished mother, and then, touchingly says Eadmer, “the ship of his heart having lost its sole anchor, drifted off almost entirely into the waves of the world.” These lost years his monkish chronicler wisely blots out of his kindly record; and we next find Anselm winning great fame as a teacher at the monastery of Bec. The tender training of his mother was not thrown away upon Anselm’s gentle heart; and it would perhaps have been happy for him had he, as he evidently desired, passed his life in the quiet of his monastery, where his subtle and acute intellect found employment in philosophical and devotional speculation; and his pupils, and those who felt the magic of his presence, obeyed him lovingly. Little wonder was it, to borrow the inflated language of Ordericus, that the “western world was filled to inebriation with the nectar of Anselm’s exalted character.” Thirty-three years of meditative happiness were granted to him, when he received a summons to England. (Why does Dr. Hook omit the fact that that summons was made by his old friend and patron, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester?) Doubtless his cloistral life has not lessened his natural inaptitude to become a ruler of men. At Bec he was *facile princeps*, the scholar on whose lips devout ladies—for several *dominæ et matres* of noble birth lived in the vicinity of the monastery—and revering pupils hung with admiration. Of the future archbishop Dr. Hook says:

His principles, as an ecclesiastic, were radically wrong, and of the church politics of the age he was absolutely ignorant. By the partisans of Pope Clement, he was denounced as an Hildebrandine heretic. But this was a mistake. He was utterly void of political sagacity or genius, and he neither understood nor endeavoured to understand the grand, though erroneous, policy of Gregory VII. Anselm was simply a papist. He believed that St. Peter was the Prince of the Apostles; that, as such, he was the source of all ecclesiastical authority and power; that the Pope was his successor; and that, consequently, to the Pope was due from bishops and metropolitans, as well as from the rest of mankind, the obedience which a spiritual suzerain had a right to expect from his vassals.

Anselm knew his own disqualifications for the See of Canterbury; and he refused the proffered preferment until he was compelled, almost *vi et armis*, to accept it. That he, an Italian, who had passed more than half his life in strict monastic seclusion, and had never visited England until his sixtieth year, should not understand the temper of the Norman king and his nobles, is surely not a matter for wonderment. Nor in our opinion is it to his dispraise that, after he had unwillingly grasped the crozier, he acted in accordance with his preconceived opinions and declarations. His election to the archbishopric is thus described by the Dean of Chichester:

“The Archbishop of Canterbury has not been appointed,”—observed the attendants at the sick-bed, “who is he to be?” The king remained silent for a time. All stood around him in a state of excited expectation. “The Abbot of Bec,” was at length the king’s reply.

The announcement passed from the chamber of the sick man, and was received by a cry of exultation. The bishops proceeded with all speed to Anselm, that he might receive the crozier from the king’s hand. To their astonishment Anselm refused attendance. He would not accept the archbishopric; he was too old, not a man of business, could hardly manage an abbey, and would find a diocese and province an insupportable burden: he was not his own master; without permission he could not quit his monastery. His excuses were drowned by the cries of all, that no time was to be lost. He was dragged into the royal presence. William, now fully persuaded that his life depended upon his appointing Anselm to the see, entreated him, with tears in his eyes, to have compassion on his sovereign. Anselm still resisted. The king commanded all to throw themselves at Anselm’s feet, and to implore him to have pity on their dying master. Anselm gave some slight token of relaxing, and there was a cry, “The crozier, the crozier, bring it here.” It was placed in the king’s hands, who was stretching it out, as they were forcing Anselm towards the bed. Anselm put his hands into his pocket, but the bishops forced them out; some held down his left hand, others seized his right hand, and brought it into contact with the king’s. But the fist was closed, and the bishops strove in vain to force it open. For a moment the forefinger gave way, and then between the forefinger and the thumb the crozier was forced, and Anselm’s fist was clasped to prevent it from falling. The moment this feat was accomplished, the shout was raised, “Long live the new archbishop.” It was caught by the crowd and re-echoed through the city. The bishops raised Anselm upon their shoulders; they carried him to the nearest church; it was already filled, but, as they entered, the Te Deum commenced, while the archbishop elect, muttering in words scarcely distinct, “It is nought, it is nought that ye do,” fainted away.

We have the narrative from an eye-witness; and it is well that it is so, for we could not otherwise believe in an occurrence, both in the mode of thinking and in the manner of acting, so different from all modern ideas, that we find it difficult, if not impossible, to picture it to the mind.

That Anselm’s emotion was thoroughly genuine is further shown by a circumstance not mentioned by Dr. Hook, viz., that blood gushed copiously from the struggling prelate’s nostrils. As he himself wrote afterwards to his brethren at Bec: “it would have been difficult to know whether madmen were dragging along one in his senses, or sane persons a madman, save that they were chanting and I looking more like a corpse than a living man with amazement and anguish; and on the afternoon of the same day, when I had had time to come to myself, and recall your affection and the burden imposed upon me, sorrow overcame my reason to such a degree that people thought I was dying or fainting, and brought holy water to sprinkle me or make me drink it.” This “occurrence,” which was, as the Dean of Chichester remarks “both in the mode of thinking and in the manner of acting, so different from modern ideas, that we find it difficult, if not impossible, to picture it to the mind,” ought to warn us to be cautious lest ignorance and, still more, lest prejudice should bias our views while reading of the struggles between the Crown and the Church in this and the succeeding centuries. Anselm had given fair warning to the king, before accepting the archbishopric, on what terms only he would accept it. These terms he did not, we admit, show much tact in exacting, but Dr. Hook’s version barely does him justice. In truth we have an Anselm in Italy this very hour, in Pope Pius IX., save that the latter has more at stake, and is likely to receive even harder measure, than his English prototype. Without at all entering into the question whether the destruction of the Papacy or the stripping it of its temporalities would be for the good of mankind, even the most austere Dissenter may, we think, be permitted to feel some sympathy for an aged prelate who is being somewhat roughly invited to strip himself of the possessions which for centuries have belonged to his Church; and, moreover, is asked not to wince while so doing. Anselm then was in a somewhat similar position, save that he had pledged himself as a Christian prelate to recover the acknowledged rights of his see. He had on his presentation offered 500 marks to the king; this sum the king had graciously received, recollecting, doubtless, how the see had been squeezed by himself during the four years he had kept it vacant. However, on talking the matter over with his friends, William was persuaded that the Archbishop ought to have presented twice the sum; and the money was accordingly returned to Anselm.

Dr. Hook says:

Anselm demanded an audience, when, instead of conciliating the king, he irritated and provoked him. He inquired whether the king really intended to reject his offering. He received a reply in the affirmative. He then commenced

a lecture, better adapted for the schools of Bee than for the council chamber of a prince. Assuming an air of superiority, he begged the king to accept his donation, which, though the first, was not intended to be the last; and bade him to consider that it would be more to his honour, and even to his advantage, to receive what was offered with a friendly feeling, than to treat his archbishop as an inferior, and to compel him, by extortion, to meet his demands. In a spirit of pride, but in a tone of humility, he continued: "Treat me as a friend, and you may do what you will with me and mine; but nought shall you have if you treat me as a slave." William in a violent rage and in the strongest language exclaimed, "I want neither thee nor thy foul tongue; so be off with thee."

Anselm had offended the king's pride; and royalty seldom either forgets or forgives a reproof, however penitent the reprover may have become. William was not likely to be appeased, when he was informed that Anselm had distributed the money among the poor, on condition of their praying for the king's conversion. Nor would there fail to be some who would add fuel to the fire by informing him of certain speeches of the archbishop, in which, having regard to the union of Church and State, he first of all placed himself on an equality with the king, as joint ruler of the country, and then complained of being unequally yoked; comparing the king to a wild and untamed ox, and himself to a meek and powerless sheep.

We do not see that Dr. Hook notices that Anselm had also received singular provocation. On the very day of his installation, Ralph Flambard came there to institute a suit against him in the King's name. Dr. Hook has, of course, taken his version from Eadmer, but the words of the latter are somewhat more favourable to Anselm than those of his modern biographer. He thought, says Eadmer, of the words of the Gospel which had been read on the day when he first entered his cathedral, "No man can serve two masters." He added, "No one now, indeed, can accuse me of simony. The present which I meant for him shall go now, not to him, but to Christ's poor, for the benefit of his soul." And may we not suppose that Anselm really thought that the fierce-tempered profligate and grasping King would be benefited by "the prayers of Christ's poor?" Certainly there is a shade of difference between Dr. Hook's phrase, "the King's conversion," and that of Eadmer. Nor do we see that Anselm placed himself on an equality with the King when he said to the assembled bishops at Gloucester: "The untamed bull to whom ye have yoked me will gore and trample upon the old and feeble sheep his yoke-fellow."

We pass on now to Dr. Hook's account of Anselm's investiture under Henry Beauclerc:

To the surprise of all, of king, peers, bishops, of all the members of the Church of England, Anselm refused to receive investiture at the hands of the king, a layman. He again defied the king, and announced his intention of not adhering to the customs of the Church and the common law of the land. Never had it been known in England that the ring and the pastoral staff had been bestowed by any one except the king. The king, a far-seeing politician, declared that to concede the right of investiture would be tantamount to the concession of half his realm. If the precedent were established that the right of property could be conferred by any one except the king, the barons would become so many independent princes, and the whole feudal system would be at an end. The barons, brought up under the feudal system, regarded Anselm's conduct as an insult offered by a vassal to his suzerain, which they were sworn to resent. The bishops and the clergy generally of the Church of England, still acting in a noble spirit of independence, were so indignant at the demand that, rather than assent to it, they declared themselves prepared to pronounce sentence of banishment again upon Anselm, and to break off all connexion with the Church of Rome.

Dr. Hook enters at some length into the question of investiture, and admits that the apparent inconsistency of Anselm's conduct (he had already received investiture from William Rufus) vanishes upon examination. But since this investiture, says Mr. Church in one of his essays, Anselm "had assisted at councils where the canons against investiture were confirmed and republished; where those who gave and those who received it were alike excommunicated. He had now but one course—to obey the canons, and refuse Henry's demand." If this be true—as we believe it to be—we see no "defiance of the King" in Anselm's conduct; much less do we see any non-adhesion to the customs of the Church on the Archbishop's part, though of course the King, careless, probably, with all his learning of canons and councils, would think so, and stand solely on the usages of his kingdom.

Dr. Hook certainly does not lean too much to Anselm's side in this biography; and, though he calls him "a great and good man," we can much more easily (judging simply from these pages) grant the truth of the latter than of the former epithet. Measured indeed by the ordinary rules of earthly greatness, Anselm will be found greatly wanting, but we can readily ascribe his deficiencies to the fact that he passed thirty-three of the most important years of his life in a monastery, and had never been in England before he was called to the highest post in the English Church. Those who live in the middle of the nineteenth century will at first sight smile at Anselm's letters to his sister, in which he speaks of his youthful excesses in language much too plain for modern ears. They will note on the debit side of his biography the fact that he had not learned the truth of the saying, that "speech is of silver, silence of gold;" and they will marvel at the apparent bigotry which would not allow him to turn in his bed save by the permission of his spiritual director *pro tem*. But when they do this, let them not forget that he sought God early and late; that he cared nothing for riches or power, nothing for the good repute of his fellow men, nothing for health and ease—if only he thought he could further the will of his Maker. There is to our minds something jarring in phrases like the following (of which we meet not a few in Dr. Hook's volume), when we read that in Anselm's decrees are to be found "the same jumble of vestments and hair-cutting with greater

and more important subjects as is prevalent in some of the episcopal charges of the present day. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the eleventh century, must not be judged by the same rules as the Bishop of Rochester in the nineteenth.

We might delay much longer over Dr. Hook's brilliant volume, but, *spatius exclusi iniquis*, we refrain; we may say, however, that Becket's biography is even more interesting than that of Anselm, and that we think the biographer does the former prelate more justice than his predecessor. Dr. Hook, in his description of Becket's death, comes somewhat into competition with Canon Stanley. Each tale is well told, though that of Dr. Stanley is the more minute.

The body of the murdered man lay deserted by all, until his chamberlain, Osbert, having procured a light, found it lying on the pavement. Osbert cut off a piece of his own surplice, and placed over the dead man's head. When it was known that the murderers had left the cathedral, first one person, then another approached, until the corpse was surrounded by the servants of the monastery and by many people from the town. All restraint being now removed, the sobs and lamentations were loud. Nevertheless, the feeling in Becket's favour was not as yet unanimous; for Edward Grim heard one ecclesiastic rebuke another, for calling him a martyr, declaring that he died justly for his obstinacy. But such was not the opinion of the common people,—they smeared their eyes with the blood, they dipped their garments in it, they scrambled for relics,—not always with the best of motives; for many only obtained the possession of them to part with them for money.

As the crowd increased, there was an increasing confusion, persons tearing off pieces of their clothing and dipping them in the blood. The monks brought some moveable benches, which they arranged round the place of the murder; and then, by degrees, they succeeded in clearing the church. They now raised the corpse, and, having placed it before the high altar, they prepared to keep vigil all night; many of them silently offering commendatory prayer.

Robert, the Canon of Merton, whose name we have already mentioned as Becket's confessor,—put his hand into the dead man's bosom and showed the hair shirt, next to his skin—worn in secret. The monks were awe-stricken by this mark of sanctity. The thought of their watching by the body of a saint, probably sustained them, as they remained in the cold, dark cathedral; the very incense having been overpowered by the smell of blood,—while a storm was raging without, and the day was lurid in its dawn.

Readers will find Dr. Stanley's masterly account in the *Quarterly Review* for September 1853, its minuteness may be judged from the following:

The existence of the penitential garb had been pointed out on the previous night by Robert of Merton; but as they proceeded in their task, their admiration increased. The haircloth encased the entire body, down to the knees; the hair drawers, as well as the rest of the dress, being covered on the outside with linen, that it might escape observation; and the whole so fastened together as to admit of being readily taken off for his daily scourgings, of which yesterday's portion was still apparent in the stripes on his body. Such austerity had hitherto been unknown to English saints, and the marvel was increased by the sight—to our notions so revolting—of the innumerable vermin with which the haircloth abounded,—boiling over with them, as one account describes it, like water in a simmering caldron. At the dreadful spectacle all the enthusiasm of the previous night revived with double ardour. They looked at each other in silent wonder, then exclaimed, "See, see what a true monk he was, and we knew it not;" and burst into alternate fits of weeping and laughter, between the sorrow of having lost such a head, and the joy of having found such a saint. The discovery of so much mortification, combined with the more prudential reasons for hastening the funeral, induced them to abandon the thought of washing a corpse already, as it was thought, sufficiently sanctified, and they at once proceeded to lay it out for burial.

Doubtless Becket's fierce and uncalled for impatience, or rather habitual hot temper, may be accounted for, partly at least, by the torture which he voluntarily inflicted upon himself by secretly nurturing those festering myriads upon his outraged body. The volume closes with an admirable biography of Stephen Langton, the strenuous assertor of English liberty, the main author of Magna Charta.

SHAKESPEARIAN BIOGRAPHY.

History of William Shakespeare, Player and Poet, with New Facts and Traditions. By W. S. FULLOM. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 8vo. pp. 380.

The Footsteps of Shakspeare; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists: Containing much New and Interesting Information respecting Shakspeare, Lyly, Marlowe, Green, and Others. London: J. Russell Smith. Fep. 8vo. pp. 192.

THE PRACTICE of writing conjectural biographies of Shakespeare is evidently on the increase, and this injurious propensity ought by no means to be encouraged. Biography is of the highest service if it truly reveals human nature; but if it be made the means of foisting crotchety hypotheses of character on the general reader, it occasions an equal amount of harm. A knowledge of mankind is one of the chief advantages to be derived from literature; and if this knowledge is tainted at the source, it becomes rather poison than nutriment to the mind. It is natural, when our minds are greatly struck with any literary production, to extend our interest to the producer; and the extraordinary powers exhibited by Shakespeare, so far beyond those of any other writer, create a more intense desire to learn some particulars of the man. This natural wish it seems impossible to gratify. A perseverance worthy of martyrs has been exercised by antiquarian scholars in the hopes of getting some information of the kind; but the hundred and fifty or sixty years that have elapsed since Betterton, the great tragic actor, went to Stratford-on-Avon to collect what traditions and facts he could relative to the dramatist, and then give them to Rowe the poet, who published the first life of Shakespeare in 1709, have not added any facts that really elucidate

the character of the man. The new statements that have thrown glimpses of light on his circumstances, have been the object of suspicion, and are not of a conclusive kind; and, were they unimpeachable, they really develop no trait of character that was not before confirmed. That he was essentially sprung from the lower order of society; that his youth was passed in a home fretted with domestic difficulties; that he married very young (under nineteen); that he came to London, was connected with the theatres, and made his way in the world by the force of his genius; that he acquired fame and money, and retired to enjoy himself at Stratford-on-Avon, upon property he had acquired by his own talents and prudence; and that he died there on his 52nd birthday, is still all that is known of a man of whom the author of the "Literature of Europe" says, "The name of Shakespeare is the greatest in all literature."

It must, therefore, seem strange to those not minutely acquainted with the processes of modern literature that there are constant illustrations of the biography of Shakespeare announced. It would seem that to some minds the very absence of all data is a stimulant to writing, and that there being but few landmarks in his known life there is a boundless opportunity for conjecture. The title-pages of the two volumes now under consideration illustrate this *cacoethes* of biographising to its utmost extent, as we hope. We do not believe that either of the authors intends to deceive, or is actuated by any unworthy motive; but they neither of them come near to a fulfilment of their title-pages. The "History of William Shakespeare, Poet and Player, with New Facts and Traditions," has none of the slightest value. And we have failed to find, after a careful perusal, "much" or any "new and interesting information" in "The Footsteps of Shakespere."

We find indeed in Mr. Fullon's book a vast heap of deductions, which he, probably, is so convinced of the correctness of, that he sets them down as truths. He is what is termed, strangely enough, nowadays a philosophical biographer, that is, he lays down certain axioms, and then dissertates upon them as facts. The wide scope that his genius takes may be gathered from the fact that his opening sentence contains the names of Columbus, Copernicus, Luther, the inventors of printing, Bishop Butler, Franklin, Burns, and George Stephenson. There is no resisting such a constellation of geniuses, and so the reader consents to the axiom that their names are called in to corroborate, and proceeds. This sample may give an idea of the mode whereby a goodly volume of four hundred pages is built up. The author appears to have said to himself, there is a great deal of writing and controversy about "the immortal bard," and I shall put an end to it by reading the plays and picking out his biography, and go to Stratford and collect the facts and traditions for myself. This resolution he put in practice, and was received with kindness by the gentry and clergy of the place. Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote—a lady who is some descendant, or married to some descendant, of the family about which there has been a good deal of literary scandal and no small amount of conjectural twaddle—received him courteously, and, allowing him to look over the family papers, he found that a man of the name of Ward, in a manuscript pedigree of the Lucy family, made a note that Shakespeare escaped from the Gatehouse in which he was imprisoned when he had been arrested for deer-stealing. At least this is as much as we can make out from Mr. Fullon's narrative, which is of the choicest sensational kind, as the following brief sample will prove: "It was, doubtless, after the forbidden hour of nine—the curfew of Stratford apprentices—and on a dark night, that the marauders began to muster at the rendezvous which Shakespeare, as a young butcher, might appoint at the Shoulder of Mutton, on the other side of the bridge, waggishly intimating that the next course would be 'Haunch of Venison.'" Eked out with scraps from five different plays of the author, the whole scene is minutely described and verified by references at the foot of the page in the true historical style. This fact, as he deems it, of Shakespeare's escaping from the strong room in the Gatehouse, asserted on the sole authority of the marginal note of the old man Ward, he tells us "is a key to the whole history of Shakespeare." One who can thus pick the lock of a whole life with such a key must be the Hobbs of biographers. The Bramahs and Chubbbs, the Colliers and Dycs, have no chance with him. Having got this magical key, he proceeds to rifle the minutest portions of the poet's life, and with this "open Sesame" he penetrates to his inmost thoughts, and narrates the daily occurrences of his existence. He knows the suit he courted Ann Hathaway in. He knows he was bound apprentice to his father, and was a journeyman butcher in Eastcheap. He knows how many years he was a strolling player; and how he organised a troop of ragged boys to hold horses at the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. How much money he earned, and how much money he spent. How he became acquainted with the Lords Essex and Southampton, and when he visited the latter near Holborn Bars. These and many more things he knows; and, in fact, with the exception of Pepys and Doctor Johnson, it would be difficult to find a character in English literature more minutely and fully developed. And all this is the fruit of properly interpreting the poet's plays. So far from not writing about himself, Shakespeare has almost erred on the other side; for his plays are a complete autobiography, and only required proper interpretation to tell us every occurrence of his life, and every thought and emotion he ever suffered—from his falling out of a plum tree, when he was a boy, to the concoction and production of his "Hamlet." All this the reader may find in the "History of William Shakespeare, Player and Poet." He has only to put his faith

in the biographer, and he will never more bemoan the scantiness of Shakespeare's biography. Those critics deficient in the author's powers of interpretation, and of a matter of fact nature, will be outrageously impatient, and condemn the whole as childish folly. Those of a more imaginative turn will smile at the extraordinary enthusiasm displayed, and will not be altogether displeased with some of the fancies that have been woven by a spurious system of induction. It is always pleasant to be reminded of the infinite variety of the phrases and thoughts of the great poet; and to be carried, though only in imagination, to the sylvan scenes in which he was born and died, and to the residence and haunts of his more vigorous prime. Thus, though there must be many better books, there also may be much duller reading in many of a more authentic character.

"The Footsteps of Shakspeare," is a book of the same class as the foregoing, for it is founded on conjectures, based on supposed revelations and allusions in the text of the plays; and has the same fantastical application of quotations to the circumstances and imagined connections of the dramatist. The style is in parts more grotesque, but there is a deeper and wider knowledge of Shakespeare's actual situation, and of his associates and literary contemporaries. The old question as to whether Shakespeare was ever a lawyer's clerk, a point rendered of some importance by the attention given to it, in no very able manner however, by a late Lord Chancellor, is again mooted; and the author seems to think he was rather a doctor's boy, a supposition which has also had a goodly volume bestowed upon it. His religion is next discussed, and thus all the stock questions are treated of; but certainly the inquiry does not result in "much new and interesting information."

The most interesting part of this strange book is that which treats of the dramatic contemporaries of Shakespeare; and on these subjects the author has evidently been a careful reader; although his deductions are exceedingly strained and appear to us very illogical. For instance, the gloom and the philosophy of *Hamlet* are accounted for on the ground that "Shakspeare was in the same state of mind as *Hamlet*"; of course he had not a father murdered, a mother incestuously married, nor had he seen a ghost; yet still he was in a very similar predicament. He was suffering under the pangs of a rejected play; he saw himself surpassed by Marlowe as a tragic writer; and he had quarrelled with two of his most intimate friends." This idea of the equality of misfortunes will hardly be acquiesced in even by the youngest and most ardent desirer of dramatic honours. It is well to give the comparison *verbatim* as set forth by the author.

Let us compare his position with Hamlet's—

HAMLET.	SHAKESPEARE.
A father murdered and in purgatory.	A play damned, the author in purgatory.
A mother's incestuous marriage.	Dead beat by Marlowe.
Has to kill his uncle.	The chance of two duels on his hands.
Has seen a ghost.	Has seen the ghost of his ambition.

It will probably be thought by the more literal inquirers into Shakespeare's life and writings that further samples of such a mode of piecing out his biography are not necessary, and we agree with them. We therefore refer those who may wish to see what the author has to say about Lily, Marlowe, and the other distinguished contemporaries, to the little book itself, where, if they do not find new facts, they will occasionally be pleasantly reminded of old ones.

A NEW NOVEL.

Olive Blake's Good Work. By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Author of "A Book about Doctors." London: Chapman and Hall. 3 vols.

PARADOXICAL THOUGH THE ASSERTION MAY APPEAR, it is nevertheless true, that the nearer a romance approaches to reality, the more successful it is. If the novelist has not the power of painting exact portraits, the resemblance of which is at once patent to every mind, the failure throughout is continually obtruding itself on our notice; or if he attempts a still higher and more difficult path, and endeavours to pourtray an imaginary being, should he fail in its creation by not making it think, feel, and act on every occasion as it should have acted had it existed, it is altogether impossible to feel interested in the production. Now all of us know that, in real life anywhere off the stage, when any person with deep feelings is overtaken by adversity, deeply afflicted, and overwhelmed with grief, emotion does not vent itself in high-flown phrases, with due attention to punctuation; and the tendency which some of the characters in "Olive Blake's Good Work" have, in any heartrending emergency, of putting themselves into attitudes and delivering themselves of long-winded paragraphs with a moral text, is a serious defect we have to find with these otherwise interesting volumes. At the commencement of the story, too, there is rather too much made of the different provincialisms in which Englishmen in certain counties indulge; we are told how an overseer "had two ways of pronouncing the second personal pronoun of the plural number. When he was emphatic, he called it 'yew,' and when he took it easy, he called it 'yer.' He had, also, two distinct paces of enunciation—the fast and the slow, neither of which were at all agreeable to the ear." Also, that "the principal treatment" to which the same gentleman "subjected his o's, was to make the full and broad o into oo, and the soft oo into ew; but he had many variations on this simple and ingenious method;" with sundry information of a like nature. The complimentary speech which Lord Carlisle made the Americans, touching the purity with which the English language is spoken in the length and breadth of their land, is a never failing retort when their Yankeeisms are attacked and ridiculed by us; and although we know that, despite the progress of education, in several of our counties the lower orders still speak a language perfectly unintelligible to the uninitiated, still too great an exhibition of these peculiarities in

the novel does no good, must be a matter of wasted skill and patience on the author's part, and an overdose becomes very wearisome to the reader.

With these drawbacks, the "Good Work of Olive Blake" is an interesting and pleasantly-written tale, some of the characters are excellently well drawn. It is written on an ingenious but not uncommon plan; each of the principal personages tells his own story, but takes up the thread in such an adroit manner, that in no ways does the story appear entangled or unconnected. The scene opens in the Farnham Vicarage, in the part of England called "the corn country," some forty or fifty years back, in the good old time—"the sleepy, the sunny, the peaceful, and the rich old time—full of abuses, which it was too happy to fret about; full of wickedness, that it was too ignorant—and pardon the paradox, too innocent—to be shocked at; full of tyranny, that it was too contented to groan under." The occupants of the vicarage are quaint, and wholly dissimilar characters. The patriarchal grandfather, a venerable village pastor, in his black silk stockings, shoes, and silver-buckles, with ever a friendly greeting for even the humblest of his parishioners, imagines himself very wary in looking after his worldly possessions, but the kindly old man has no notion of business habits whatever. Two granddaughters form his household, Tabitha and Ety Tree. Tabitha is very plain in person, but high-minded, steadfast in purpose, and well-educated. Ety is bright and beautiful, with golden ringlets, but thoughtless and weak. Companion and playmate with these two girls is Julian Gower, an officer's orphan son, who is receiving his education at a school in the nearest town. His fine manly qualities, as they grow up together, make a great impression on Tabitha, and when he goes as engineer to some mines in the North, she misses him sadly, but commences a distant hero-worship of him. There is a very good contrast drawn between the inhabitants of the Southern villages in England and the elbowing, pushing denizens of the hardworking cities of the North. Julian makes many trips from the "coal country" to the "corn country," and during one of his trips makes a declaration of love, not to Tabitha—simply "because she hadn't beauty"—but to the pretty, golden-haired Ety. "It was part of his constitution to overvalue physical loveliness." Julian, poor but hardworking, with a promising career, is accepted; and an engagement is entered into which is to be consummated at the end of five years, when he returns from South America, where he has an appointment as "Principal Mining Engineer," and from whence he is expected to return a rich man. Tabitha loves her beautiful sister devotedly, acts unselfishly, smoothes down her own unrequited love, and is miserable. But nobody discovers her secret except her grandfather; he, dear old man, had, in his youth, passed through a similar ordeal, he divined how deep the wound lay, so was delicate in probing it. He was very chivalrous towards his grandchild respecting her secret, but one morning he plucks a rose from an almost blighted bush, and brings it to her, that from it she may learn the lesson that "there is no lot in life so stern, and cold, and hard, but that it has somewhere a warm and secret corner in which human affection can blossom." He says little, but they understand each other, and there springs up a deep sympathy between them, until his death. When that event happens, and the property is realised, it is found to be very small, the two girls are obliged to remove to a town about twelve miles distant from their home, and set up a school. Friend gather around the orphans, and the school flourishes and becomes very popular, and commercially a success, and Tabitha looks forward to laying by a handsome sum for Ety to take with her on her marriage with Julian. The cottage which they have rented is situated almost at the park-gates of a very extensive estate, formerly in the possession of some of their ancestors, but now rented by the rich Petersham family. Lady Caroline Petersham is very condescending to the young schoolmistress, and the eldest son, although he is betrothed to Olive Blake, and knows of Ety's engagement with Julian, he works slowly but surely upon the beautiful girl's weak, ambitious mind, carries her off secretly, and is privately married to her, but so cleverly does he manage matters, that nobody suspects with whom Ety has eloped.

Tabitha cannot bear the disgrace which her sister's flight and unknown destination reflects upon her, so disappears from the neighbourhood herself, makes her way to London, and for fifteen years toils and struggles away, earning for herself an honourable name and position, until time brings matters round. Julian Gower returns to England a richer and a wiser man, having outlived his theory of a pretty face; he finds out Tabitha, and marries her. Ety's fate is what might be expected, most wretched. She was taken to Mentone, and there lived three years in a house belonging to Mr. Petersham; a son is born; gradually her husband wears of her beauty and her golden hair, and making her out mad, he places her under the care of a medical man. He then fulfils his engagement with Olive Blake, marries her and her three hundred thousand pounds. A year after Ety escapes from her guardian in Monaco, and appears before Olive with the strange story that she is Mrs. Petersham. Olive believes her to be labouring under a delusion, and poor Ety is locked up again, but this time in a lunatic asylum. Mr. Petersham's wealth increases; he acquires a peerage, and becomes Lord Byfield; a son and heir is born, and everything with him prospers for a time. But the child dies; a horrible scandal concerning her husband reaches Olive's ears, and, in her grief and sorrow, she thinks of poor Ety and her madness, and the good work that she achieves is to act a noble part, and to right Ety and her child before the world. The whole plot is well carried out, and sufficiently mysterious to be very exciting; but why Olive Blake in befriending Ety should have tried her noble sister to the extent she did is inexplicable. The meeting in Hyde Park and the improbable tale she there related is very much at variance with the good taste which pervades the rest of Mr. Jeaffreson's book; but when we read the reasons the author offers us for adding a hundred-fold to poor Tabitha's already over-tasked life, our sense of justice revolts against one human being testing another's powers unmercifully. No one has a right to do so, and we think the following excuses offered the very worst possible:

It may be asked, why I gave that gentle, Christian woman needless pain? Reader, have you never known the pleasure of trying the utmost speed of a

horse; the utmost to which you may bend the little firm steel of a fencing foil; the utmost to which you may tax your own powers of endurance; the utmost at which you may rate the excellence of anything that you cordially admire? Even as you have made such trials as these, so did I make trial of Tibby's love and confidence in her grand, heroic husband. I gloried in them! I knew they would endure anything, and I wished to justify my conviction, so that I might yet the more believe in the great articles of my life's creed—the possibility of the loftiest conceivable ideal of human life being carried out in this actual world. I knew that I could do no harm to such a woman as Tibby; that it was impossible in any way whatever to demoralise her; I was as sure of it as that I walked and breathed, and took notes of man's and nature's works. I knew, too, that just in proportion to the sharpness of the preceding trial would be the gladness of the triumph in which that trial was to close.

Such is the author's apology, and we repeat that it is a very bad one.

Reflections in the Egyptian Desert. By DANIEL ADOLPHUS LANGE, F.R.G.S. (Hatchard and Co. 1862. pp. 40.)—The name of Mr. Lange is, we believe, chiefly known in this country in connection with the hopeful scheme for opening a passage from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. We can hardly guess the purpose of this little volume. Possibly, indeed, it has no exact purpose at all; and Mr. Lange has felt so impressed with the solemn spectacle of the Egyptian desert as to have been irresistibly impelled to pour forth an eloquent discourse upon the mutability of all earthly things. This he does for some twenty-eight or thirty pages out of the forty to which his lucubrations extend; and then, presto, all at once the scene is transformed from the desolation and calm of the desert to the busy hum "where man's efforts are engaged in a work of universal utility," which, of course, is neither more nor less than the excavation of the Isthmus of Suez. We are told "the hopes entertained of bringing these stupendous works to a successful termination within a shorter period than has been generally supposed are, therefore, not so entirely visionary; and the present generation may yet bless the hour which gave nativity to the thought of resuming the great work of the Ptolemies, and opening a maritime passage through Egypt for the benefit of mankind."

A Memoir of Lord Macaulay. By the Very Rev. the DEAN of St. PAUL's. Reprinted from the Papers of the Royal Society. (Longmans. pp. 28.)—Messrs. Longman have done well to reprint this well-written and, as we believe, accurate account of Macaulay's career. In the papers of the Royal Society, it was all but inaccessible to the general reader, whilst the reprint is in a form to be bound up with the handsome library edition of the great essayist's works. We cannot say that we entirely agree with all that Dean Milman writes of his departed friend. His great learning and wonderful memory could scarcely be exaggerated; but his candour in argument is as doubtful to us as the chaste simplicity of his style. In language, whether spoken or written, Macaulay was a ponderous man; and even his much vaunted essays abound with proof that the grandiloquence of his verbiage not unfrequently betrayed him into bathos. With Dean Milman, however, we regret that his "History" was left unfinished:

It is deeply to be lamented that Macaulay allowed himself to be called off by generous and grateful friendship to write the lives in the Encyclopedia. All of these, even that of Pitt (as far as it goes, a perfect biography), we would willingly sacrifice if we could fill up the few chasms in his history. And what would we not give for his Queen Anne? William III., to whom he first did justice, and not more than justice, when looked upon from a European, not from an English point of view, was a labour of love; but what would have been the more congenial age of Anne, in which he knew every one, the Queen and her Court, Harley, St. John, Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, as if he had lived with them on the most intimate terms?

Of the charm of his conversation no one has a better right to speak than Dean Milman:

A few sentences on Macaulay's conversational powers, on his private life still fewer. There is a common impression that in society he was engrossing and overpowering. Every one has heard the witty saying of his old friend (no two men could appreciate each other more highly or more justly) about "flashes of silence." But in the quiet intercourse with the single friend, no great talker was more free, easy, and genial, than Macaulay. There was the most equable interchange of thought; he listened with as much courtesy as he spoke with gentle and pleasant persuasiveness. In a larger circle such, as he delighted to meet and assemble around him to the close of his life, a few chosen intimates, some accomplished ladies, foreigners of the highest distinction, who were eager to make his acquaintance, his manners were frank and open. In conversation in such a circle, a commanding voice, high animal spirits, unrivalled quickness of apprehension, a flow of language as rapid as inexhaustible, gave him perhaps a larger share, but a share which few were not delighted to yield up to him. His thoughts were like lightning, and clothed themselves at once in words. While other men were thinking what they should say, and how they should say it, Macaulay had said it all, and a great deal more. And the stores which his memory had at instantaneous command! A wide range of Greek and Latin history and literature, English, French, Italian, Spanish; of German he had not so full a stock, but he knew the best works of the best authors; Dutch he learned for the purpose of his history. With these came anecdote, touches of character, drollery, fun, excellent stories excellently told. The hearer often longed for Macaulay's memory to carry off what he heard in a single morning, in an after-dinner colloquy, or in a few hours in a country house.

The Chemist and Druggist. A Monthly Trade Circular. Vol. II. 1861.—*The Ironmonger. A Monthly Trade Circular.* Vol. II. 1861. (Published for the Proprietor by James Firth.)—"The chemists and druggists of England are an unfortunate race. They work early and late, on Sundays and week days, and all to be rewarded with more kicks than halfpence." So runs the first sentence of the first volume on our list. We know that when man is in pain, he usually alleviates that pain by groaning. "Strangulat occultus dolor atque exæstuat intus," says Ovid; and "the unfortunate race" of English chemists and druggists are fully justified in acquainting the public with their "infandi dolores." Outwardly, it may be, they look snug and cosy enough; but so have we seen a pining lover look rosy, and a dyspeptic diner-out make strange havoc upon a roast turkey. We are happy to say, however, that the "unfortunate race" in question still take an interest (or at least did so when this volume was published) in the price of the funds; and are not prepared to sell calomel or cod-liver oil below the market price. "The Ironmonger" is by no

means so doleful as his contemporary. He says: "Our journal is admitted by competent critics to be one of the most enterprising and consistent trade organs published, and we certainly do not intend to lose the character and ground we have gained."

The secret of all knowledge is to show it;

and we congratulate "The Ironmonger" that he is so manfully opposed to setting his light under a bushel.

The Family Save-All: a System of Secondary Cookery, Supplying excellent Dishes for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper, from Cold and other Fragments. With Invaluable Hints for Economy in the Use of every Article of Household Consumption. By the Editor of "Enquire within for Everything," &c. (Houlston and Wright. 1862. pp. 292.)—This little work, which has now reached its tenth thousand, contains no less than 1160 distinct receipts. The editor does not hesitate to say, "that if the hints that will be found in the work are generally acted upon in any household, the expenditure upon the total consumption of that household will be reduced one fourth; that is to say, if two hundred pounds a year have hitherto been expended, the general adoption of the frugal hints here given will effect a saving of fifty pounds annually, and yet yield a great increase of comfort." If so, the purchasers of this volume will find in it a species of humble Aladdin's lamp. The editor of "The Family Save-All" has, we observe, a due respect for the noble art of cookery. Sauces and entrées are with him veritable "brain babes," and not merely mechanical operations. Holding these views, he does quite right, we think, in adding to each receipt "a Joe Miller" or a moral reflection, lightly and pleasantly put. Other people may pickle walnuts, but the editor of the "Save-All" tells us how to pickle "walnut-husks"—an exertion which surely deserves to be rewarded with a joke. The utile and dulce are decidedly intermingled in these pages.

We have also received: *Tracts for Priests and People. No. XII.: The Testimony of Scripture to the Authority of Conscience and of Reason.* By the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.)—*The Manual of Devotion from the Writings of Saint Augustine.* (Edinburgh: John MacLaren. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—*Modern Protestantism: a few Words on "Essays and Reviews."* By a Layman. (Holyoake and Co.)—*One Hundred Lectures on the Ancient and Modern Dramatic Poets, the Heathen Mythology, Oratory, and Elocution.* By B. C. Jones. No. VI. (T. H. Lacy.)—The second edition of *A Handy Book on Post-office Savings Banks.* By H. S. Sharman. (G. J. Stevenson.)—*A Personal Narrative of the Appalling Catastrophe at Hartley New Pit.* By T. W. Reid. Reprinted, by permission, from the *Newcastle Daily Journal.* (Newcastle: A. and J. M. Carr.)—*The Royal Engineers: being Remarks on their Duties, with Suggestions for greatly increasing their Numbers, and thus rendering the Efficiency of the British Army complete, with a Saving of over 180,000*l.* per annum.* (Judd and Glass.)—*Death in the Coal Pit.* By Newman Hall, LL.B. (James Nisbet and Co.)—*Letters addressed to Earl Russell respecting the late Events at Warsaw and in Poland.* By George Mitchell, Esq. (Bickers and Bush.)—*A Letter addressed to the Editor of the "Times" on the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts.* By Henry Seymour, M.P. (James Ridgway.)

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

WE MAY CERTAINLY BE THANKFUL to the spirit of competition which is abroad when it gives us such an excellent shilling's worth as the present number of the *St. James's Magazine*. We have no less than thirteen different papers of various degrees of merit, but all decidedly much too good for the "Balaam Box" of the most austere editor. The late surgeon and naturalist of the well known "Fox" exploring ship, opens the feast with a very graphic day of Arctic adventure. His account of the ascent of an Arctic mountain will certainly make the mouths of some of the members of the Alpine Club water. Next comes a long and particularly interesting instalment of Mrs. S. C. Hall's tale of "Can wrong be right," which from certain circumstances is now, we opine, drawing towards its close. "At the Catacombs" is the title of two touching pieces of verse, rather beyond the average of magazine poetry. "A Knapsack and Fishing-rod Tour on the Cheviots," though disappointing in that it tells us much more of ancient local legends than of full creels, is yet a very readable paper. The authoress of "East Lynne," who, in consequence of the very laudatory article on her book which recently appeared in the *Times*, is likely to find herself famous all at once, contributes a pleasing story yeipect "The Brilliant Keeper." There is, indeed, an abundance of fiction in the present number, as, besides the stories from the pens of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Wood already mentioned, we have "A Tangled Skein," by Mr. Albany Fonblanque, Jun.; Part II. of "The Sovereign's Messenger," and "Paul Bradburn's Story." Professor Austed gives a brief account of the Chaussey Islands—a group off the coast of Brittany. The number closes with a very graceful allegorical story for young readers, written, we presume, by the editor.

The *North British Review* may now fairly claim to take rank with the foremost of our quarterly periodicals, so marked has been its improvement under new management. The opening paper is a very genial and appreciative review of Mr. Ruskin's works. Even the reviewer, ardent admirer as he evidently is of the Oxford graduate, cannot gloss over the frequent contradictions, exaggerations, and want of logic which disfigure writing often almost marvellous in its beauty. When Mr. Ruskin tells his readers in one page that the Homeric temper is "tender, and practical, and cheerful," and in the next talks of "the deep horror which vexed the soul of Æschylus or Homer," critics may, we think, be pardoned for using the language of rebuke or expostulation. Hardly so, however, opines the *North British Reviewer*, who writes: "The last paper which appeared on Mr. Ruskin in the *Quarterly Review* was conceived in a spirit utterly unbecoming. Not less so was a paper which appeared lately in a northern contemporary, called 'Mr. Dusky on Art,' in which a great writer and a great subject were handled with a buffoonery which would be thought vulgar in a barrack-yard." Not having read the article in the *Quarterly* we cannot, of course, speak of it. We perfectly remember, however, "Mr. Dusky on Art," who gave us his lucubrations in *Blackwood* in June or July, 1858. We recollect this date because we were

greatly impressed with the keen humour and wit of the criticism in question, in which we at once recognised "the fine Roman hand" of one of Maga's most powerful and most valued contributors. We do not exactly know what "barrack-yard buffoonery" may be, but if it at all resembles the extremely clever criticism in *Blackwood*, we should say that a barrack-yard buffoon was a very gifted person. Is there no touch of barrack-yard manners in the *North British Reviewer* asserting, *inter alia*, that "the vanity of Mrs. Stowe would, of course, think even her ignorance capable of enlightening the world on anything and everything?" The reviewer, however, admits that

On all questions of ancient literature, Mr. Ruskin exhibits his faults as a writer in painful prominence. He is for ever dogmatising about Greek and the Greeks; while it is perfectly obvious that he knows little or nothing either of their nature or their language. His telling us to conceive of the Greek mind, by taking as its type, "a good, conscientious, but illiterate, Scotch Presbyterian Border farmer of a century or two back," is one of the most ludicrous things in literature. He gives Homer as the best representative of the Greek nature; which is precisely what Homer is not, and from the scope of his genius could not possibly have been. He never even alludes to Thucydides or Sophocles, the two most purely classical of all Greek authors. He admires Plato, without understanding him; and when he mentions Aristotle, it is to pass upon him the preposterous criticism, that he is "forced, false, confused; and has given rise to inaccurate habits of thought, and forced love of systematising."

Nevertheless, with some faults, the *North British Reviewer* is a true and appreciative critic of Mr. Ruskin. Mr. Martin's "Catullus" is rather roughly handled; but we think Mr. Martin himself would be the first to confess that to do full justice to the poems of Catullus in a translation, is a task far beyond his powers; and, we may add, probably those of any one living. Of the other articles, "Our Single Women" is especially noticeable for its vigorous and straightforward tone and suggestiveness.

The three most elaborate of the eight essays in the January number of the *Quarterly Review* take as the burden of their respective texts "Railway Control," "The New Code," and "The Revival of Spain." The first of these has doubtless been suggested by the numerous and appalling railway accidents which have occurred within the past year. The whole system of railway management is very fairly and thoroughly discussed; the writer bringing to bear on the subject many curious and interesting statistics. We shall decline to trouble our readers with the *crambe recoccta* of the "New Code." The objections to it, which in our opinion are very many, are clearly and tersely summed up in the *Quarterly* article. "The Revival of Spain" is a very interesting and instructive paper. Of Spanish progress in education during the last half century, we get the following suggestive statistics:

In 1803, out of a population of 10,250,000, the number of scholars in all the educational establishments of the kingdom did not exceed 30,000, or one to every 340 inhabitants. In 1855 the number of children attending the schools of primary instruction was 1,004,974, or, taking the population from the last census at rather more than 15,000,000, one to every fifteen inhabitants. The number of normal schools or training colleges in the kingdom during that year was 1485. This is a great change, showing the profound darkness in which long adversity had plunged the people, and the wonderfully rapid spread of modern education. In 1827 the total number of students attending the public universities and seminaries was 13,677. In 1833 the number had increased to 18,000; and the total number attending universities and all other schools was nearly 500,000, while in 1859 the number receiving elementary education had again very greatly increased. By a law of 1812 the Government was charged with the education of the people, and it was expressly enacted that the Constitution should be taught and expounded in every establishment open for public instruction. We are not aware whether this provision has been retained in the amended constitution, but it was a praiseworthy attempt to give the people a certain amount of political instruction, and well adapted to preserve them from ignorant delusions and from the designs of demagogues. Public education is strictly gratuitous where the parents are poor. The progress which Spain has made in popular education is the more to be commended, when we remember the calamities with which the country has been visited during the period in which the change has principally taken place. The cost of the schools of primary instruction amounted in the year 1855 to 32,273,479 reals.

The progress of Spanish commerce is even more conspicuous:

France and England are the two principal customers of Spain; and it may be interesting to compare the amount of their respective transactions. The imports from France had risen from 212,438,525 reals in 1850 to 538,806,433 reals in 1857, and the exports to France from 133,040,079 reals in 1850, to 342,663,931 reals in 1857; while the imports from England were of the value of 117,194,263 reals in 1850 and 325,060,550 reals in 1857, and the exports to England, which in 1850 amounted to 141,312,261 reals, were, in 1855, 119,669,943 reals, but fell in 1857 to 252,377,308 reals. The commercial intercourse of Spain thus appears to be more active with her immediate neighbour than with ourselves; although we have lately exported to Spain an increased quantity of iron for her railways, and of coal; and have imported in 1861, whether in consequence of the diminished duty or of a recent superior vintage, an increased quantity of wine. The tonnage of native ships which entered the Spanish ports increased from 303,402 in 1850 to 429,069 in 1857; and of foreign vessels the tonnage increased from 270,232 in 1850 to 790,337 in 1857; while the coasting-ships which left Spanish ports amounted in 1850 to 250,507 tons, and in 1857 to 440,955 tons, and of foreign ships to 304,862 tons and 527,945 tons respectively.

"The American Crisis," is of course an article from the Conservative point of view—a view, however, taken, we believe, by very many who do not profess to hold the political creed of Conservatism. We may add, that the summary of the late Prince Consort's history is decidedly the best which we have yet seen.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER some time since offered his theological library to the clergy of Cornwall. The library consists of upwards of 1000 volumes, containing folio editions of the Fathers, and a large collection of Anglican divinity. Some doubt, however, arose as to whether the Cornish clergy would be willing to provide a house and a librarian for the books. The Bishop, therefore, wrote to the Archdeacon requesting him to ascertain the feeling of the clergy, and that if they were unwilling to be burdened with the gift, he would transfer his offer to the New Theological College at Exeter. The Archdeacon thereon summoned a meeting of the clergy, and they at once resolved to accept the library. The books are to be kept at Truro, and many of the gentry have come forward with handsome subscriptions to make up the sum of 1000*l.*, which, it is supposed, will be sufficient for the purpose. Though the original offer was made to the clergy access to the library will be permitted to the laity likewise.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Maps required for the Oxford Middle Class Geographical Examinations in 1862. By WALTER McLEOD, F.R.G.S., M.C.P. Longmans.

WHEN CERTAIN SPECIAL SERVICES were expunged on the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, the Communion Service was retained. Mr. McLeod appears to have forgotten this, or at least to be unmindful of one of its most startling clauses—"Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark." These maps remove many landmarks; they are, indeed, remarkable for little else. In spite of the declaration in the preface that particular attention has been paid to the boundaries of kingdoms, provinces, &c., we find that the map of Switzerland represents the disputed part of Savoy, down to the Lake of Geneva, as French territory. The map of Italy represents Venetia as Italian territory, distinctly separating it from Austria, and assigns to the Papal States no boundary whatsoever. The map of Russia includes independent Circassia within the Russian empire, which was never *true de facto* or *de jure*. Last week the morning papers gave intelligence of a victory over the Cossacks, obtained by the Circasian troops, fighting (as they have hitherto successfully fought) under their native princes, for the independence of their country. Altogether there are seven maps in the publication, namely, Great Britain and Ireland, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy, and Russia in Europe. They are issued under Government supervision. Probably it is not thought necessary that the "middle classes" should have their attention directed to any other part of the world, at least for the present. To be sure, such lessons as these take time for their digestion; but, at any rate, those who are interested in confusing the minds of the public about territorial boundaries may say, "Let who will make England's treaties, so long as we make her maps."

Greek Paradigms. By the Rev. W. F. HURDALL, M.A., Ph.D., Head Master of Mill-Hill School, Hendon. (Longmans. pp. 23.)—This little manual is a Greek grammar *in parvo*. It contains well arranged tables of Greek nouns, verbs, &c., and will be especially useful in keeping up the knowledge of very young students of the Greek language.

ON TUESDAY, the Rev. Dr. Goodford was elected by the Fellows of Eton to the office of Provost of that College, on the nomination of her Majesty the Queen. Of late there has been a conflict of rights between the Crown and the Fellows as to the right of election, and it was expected that the Fellows would have elected Dr. Chapman, late Bishop of Colombo and formerly an assistant-master of the school. On Tuesday morning, however, a letter was received from the Home Secretary stating that it was her Majesty's wish that Dr. Goodford should be elected, and the Fellows (doubtless swayed to some extent by a loyal desire to obey her Majesty's behests at this time) after some discussion, acceded to the nomination. Dr. Goodford was "a collegier" of Eton, and a scholar and Fellow of King's. He has successively filled the posts of assistant master and head master of Eton, and will be succeeded in the latter office by the Rev. W. A. Carter, head master of the lower school.

Influential deputations of schoolmasters waited, during the past week, upon the Premier and the President of the Council for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Lowe's obnoxious minute. Lord Palmerston's reception of the complainants was sprightly and characteristic. He was "very much obliged to them for coming there to explain at large the views which they entertained;" but they "must not expect him to say anything more upon that occasion." He quite acquitted them of any political motive in opposing a member of the Government; but he wished them a very good morning. Lord Granville had Mr. Lowe at his elbow, and permitted that gentleman to defend his own position. This he did by informing the deputation that "it was constantly occurring that private interests had to be sacrificed by Parliament for the public good, and then it was a fair question whether their interests should be compensated. The reporter adds that "the deputation appeared to be somewhat taken aback by this suggestion."

The officers of the Gentlemen Cadets reassembled at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Wednesday, and the Commander-in-Chief attended to preside over the proceedings. His Royal Highness addressed the cadets, and told them that he censured their proceedings within the last six months, and that "whatever their grievances might have been, and however well-founded, there were legal means of redress, and their insubordination deserved a far heavier punishment than had been awarded. His Royal Highness, however, appended to this jobation the promulgation of a new set of rules, which really have the effect of amending many of the evils of which the cadets complained. Forty-five newly-entered cadets yesterday joined the Academy, and at the forthcoming examination, to take place in a few days, fourteen of the second, or B class, are expected to pass to the upper class, when an equal number of new cadets will be admitted.

There is a vacancy for the admission into Christ's Hospital of a son of a lieutenant in the Royal Navy who has been killed by the public enemy or has died in the service. The child selected must be between seven and ten years of age, and must be born in lawful wedlock. The vacancy must be filled before the expiration of the next three months, and all applications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

Oxford.—The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Canon Stanley, is about to accompany the Prince of Wales on his tour in the East.

Some friends of Professor Jowett, Professor of Greek at the University, deeming that an injustice had been practised upon him by the University, determined to raise the sum of 2000*l.*, to be presented as "the arrears of salary withheld by the University." The sum was all but raised and might easily have been exceeded, but Professor Jowett has declined it on the ground that, "though he wished to see an endowment for the chair, he ought not to receive money from those on whom he had no claim."

The Arnold (Historical) Essay has been awarded to Mr. R. Wright, B.A., Fellow of Oriel College. The subject for 1863 is "The Holy Roman Empire."

Mr. Walter B. Kingsford, Commoner of St. Alban Hall, was on the 6th instant, elected an Exhibitioner of Oriel College.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—It is so long since we had the gratification of reviewing a new opera from the pen of Jules Benedict, that we are disposed to accord to his last a double welcome. Unaided memory will not warrant the announcement of precise dates when the "Minnesinger," "The Gipsy's Warning," "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," claimed a proud and an almost exclusive eminence in the musical mind. In a fragmentary form they are vigorous still, and the wonder has often been excited, that, during the dearth of really interesting operas for the English stage, some of these have not been revived. Although works of a different stamp have been continually issuing from the fertile mind of Mr. Benedict, few of his admirers till very recently entertained an idea that he would again direct his attention to the lyric drama. But he has done so. It appears that the joint "words" of J. Oxenford and Dion Boucicault stirred up the spirit within him, and, as a result, a grand romantic opera in three acts has been called into being and added to the Pyne-Harrison *répertoire*. Soon as it became known that the "Colleen Bawn" was to be arrayed in new vestments, considerable speculation got afloat as to the fitness of the subject for lyrical representation. No doubt the story presented many effective and captivating points to the poetic mind and vigorous fancy of the musician. Cooler and more calculating mortals entertained a notion that such a diversion from its original intent would, if it escaped failure, never rise to success. This, then, is the problem for time to decide. On Monday the experiment was first tried before a crowded house. The applause that greeted composer, actors, and all concerned in the production, continued from the rising of the curtain until the final chorus shouts out the joyous prediction of better days in store for the heart-torn heroine. Were these manifestations sterling *criteria* of the merits of the opera, there need be no further questioning upon the matter. But we are inclined to think that the composer has made a wrong choice. The operatic title, viz., "The Lily of Killarney," affects but slightly the plan of the "Colleen Bawn" drama; departures from the original are few, and interpolations not very material. But the introduction of dialogue in place of recitative detracts from its operatic character to a very sensible extent. A tolerably correct estimate of the manner in which the work is brought out may be arrived at by a glance at the *dramatis personæ*: Anne Chute (Miss McLean), Mrs. Cregan (Miss Susan Pyne), Sheelah (Miss Topham), Eily O'Connor (Miss Louisa Pyne), Miles (Mr. W. Harrison), Hardress Cregan (Mr. H. Haigh), Mr. Corrigan (Mr. Dussek), Danny Mann (Mr. Santley), O'Moore (Mr. Lyall), Hyland (Mr. Wallworth), Dennis (Mr. Friend). The overture is evidently one of design; there is plenty in it to keep the executants on the look out, and as they pursue their journey with wind and string beautiful melodies follow in their wake. These are heard afterwards in more prominent situations, and in almost every instance with great effect. The first scene, viz., the hall in Tore Cregan, introduces a large party at tables. A chorus is got up in honour of Hardress, which ends in a proposition for a race by moonlight. The music to this, though not strikingly original, is, nevertheless, sufficiently interesting to enchain the attention and evoke a general outburst of applause. Without going minutely into the entire music of the three acts, which a single hearing would not justify, we may just notice as "numbers" entitled to special mention, a duet for tenor and bass, "The moon has raised her lamp above;" a song, "In my wild mountain valley," for soprano, in D minor; a song with chorus *ad lib.*, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," which merges into a concerted piece by the aid of the moon, who has again raised her lamp above. In the second act, a hunting chorus, "Tally ho-ho!" a romance, "The Colleen Bawn;" a ballad for soprano, in E flat, "I'm alone;" and a chorus, sung in a water cave, form the most attractive features. A ballad for tenor, "Eily Mavourneen," and a duet for two equal voices, "Let the mystic orange flowers," in the third act, are both admirable specimens of their kind, and likely to be very soon heard apart from the opera itself. The encores on the opening night were numerous, and at the end of each act M. Benedict was honoured with a long, loud, and general call; the principals, also, and Mr. Mellon, were not overlooked in this particular. It is but justice to say that for a first night the music received so much justice, that it seemed to require nothing more than the mellowing touch of time to add to its beauty and richness.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Perfection is of slow growth, and in the art of music especially so. When found, it ought to be duly estimated; and there are good reasons for believing it to be so, with reference to the concerns of the Monday Popular Concerts, for, regardless of counter attractions, there is sure to be found within the walls of this fashionable temple a large and an appreciative auditory at each and every weekly summons. From the excellence invariably displayed by the instrumentalists selected

from time to time by Mr. Arthur Chappell, chamber music is vastly increasing its circle of admirers. The mysterious web surrounding the compositions of classic masters becomes by degrees unwoven, and if the listener cannot at all times, even with the aid of an explanatory programme, fully comprehend the idea intended, he is furnished with a good outline—one broad enough for the play of a vigorous fancy—and thus to some extent he may realise the "thoughts that breathe and the notes that burn." On no previous occasion has a more satisfactory entertainment been afforded than on that of the 10th inst. Novelty was less its characteristic than general excellence. Hence, "by express desire," the Kreutzer Sonata, for pianoforte and violin (Mr. Charles Hallé and M. Saindon), and the Pastoral Sonata, for pianoforte alone—two compositions quite sufficient to confer on Beethoven the wreath of immortality, if he had not compassed another bar. But in addition to these was Mozart's delicious quintet in D major (No. 4), played once before, and received then, as now, with general enthusiasm. A sonata in A for violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment, proved to be a novelty of the most pleasurable kind. Sig. Piatti has before shown a marvellous liking for the compositions of Boccherini; and, as the sonata in question offered many temptations to a violoncellist of the first class, he took the opportunity, not only of exhibiting his mastery over the instrument, but of imparting an unexpected charm. One of the movements received so hearty and general an encore that it could only be silenced by a repetition. Miss Palmer and Mr. Weiss were the vocalists of the evening. Mr. Lindsay Sloper presided at the pianoforte in lieu of Mr. Benedict whose opera at Covent Garden claimed his attendance there.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The terror-inspiring gymnastics of M. Blondin having lost their attraction, and the minstrel delineators of negro character become all but powerless to draw, the ever active caterers for Sydenham hit upon the expedient of an operetta, and on Saturday the stage under the transept was set apart for the purpose. Operettas, in which the artistes duly made up for their respective parts, in the broad glare of day, present to the eyes of an English audience a novelty. Unfortunately the scenery had little or nothing to do with the subject represented, viz., "Once too often." Whatever merit the work itself may possess, it certainly was not enhanced by its performance on Saturday. Under such a huge canopy half the dialogue was altogether unheard, and the other half but imperfectly so, to any but the privileged few, seated in the most available positions. The voice of Jenny Bauer travelled better than that of Miss Heywood, and the ponderous shoutings of Herr Formes had at least the advantage of reaching the ear that Herr Reichardt's more throaty notes did not. Altogether Mr. Howard Glover's recent work, which added to his fame and credit when represented at Drury Lane, was done "Once too often" at Sydenham, because the time and the place were uncongenial.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—On the occasion of Herr Pauer's second pianoforte recital, a much larger audience was convened than on the opening of the proposed series. The masters selected for illustration were chiefly of the Italian school, and to Clementi was assigned a deservedly prominent position. Many curious bits of history fell out during Herr Pauer's handling of the Italian masters, and still more curious compositions for the harpsichord; among others may be cited a toccata by Frescobaldi, which the illustrator played to admiration. At an early age this composer held the appointment of organist at St. Peter's at Rome, and he was the first of the Italians who composed for the organ in fugue. In this species of composition, originally invented by the Germans, he was without a rival. He may be truly considered the father of that style of organ playing called by Englishmen voluntaries, which answers to the *toccata* of the Italians. Clementi's sonata in D, and some of Cramer's studies, were introduced as still valuable compositions for the training of pupils in the right way. Three pieces from the harpsichord lessons of Scarlatti were brought forward to show their great worth and no small difficulties. A gigue by Lully, a sonata in two movements by Paradisi, and a polonaise by Mayer, diversified the concert most agreeably, not only from the manner in which they were rendered, the instruments operated upon, but from the sterling beauties contained in the compositions themselves. To all admirers of the pianoforte as an instrument, and seekers of sound information respecting its advancement and by whom it was chiefly brought about, these chronological concerts will be found to be of lasting value.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.—Now that many of the difficulties in the way of a successful production of Offenbach's operetta, "Le Mariage aux Lanternes," have been removed, the artistes seem far more easy in their harness, and the music is making headway. Few opportunities present themselves for individual display, but in the concerted pieces there are many points which are made to tell. The widows' duet (Misses Stanley and Payne), and the quartet in which Bacchus is the presiding deity, invariably bring down the applause of the house. Judging from appearances, the New Royalty promises a shelter for the younger sisters of the operatic muse.

HANOVER SQUARE.—Mr. Henry Leslie and his far-famed choir gave their second subscription concert on the 12th. The programme consisted chiefly of three, four, and eight-part song music. The rooms were as usual, honoured by a large and fashionable attendance.

Since our last, "Messiah" has been performed at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, under the direction of Sig. Randegger. Madame Saindon Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Weiss, and other principals of note, took part in the oratorio. The proceeds (said to be liberal) are to be appropriated to a beneficent purpose.

Madame Albert selected Wednesday evening and Westbourne Hall for her first evening concert. This lady played, among other things, Beethoven's sonata (Op. 7) in order to give evidence of her efficiency in pianism. M. Pettit performed a violoncello solo of considerable difficulty to the evident satisfaction of the assembly, and Madame Saindon Dolby sang "Janet's choice," and received an encore for so doing.

Middle. Renée Holbut's concert on the same evening at the Philharmonic Rooms, Newman-street, embraced the services of Miss Banks, Miss Poole, Mr. Haydn Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and others of standing in the profession. The *beneficiaire* distinguished herself in Thalberg's arrangement of "Home, sweet Home."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

AT THE ADELPHI Mr. Boucicault has produced an adaptation of "Le Gamin de Paris," translated, both as regards the language and the local colouring, into an Irish comic drama. The name of the piece in its new guise is "The Dublin Boy," and the principal part, that of Andy—a mischievous but sentimental little urchin—is piquantly played by Mrs. Boucicault. Other parts are well sustained by Mr. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Billington, and Miss Laidlaw; but there is no ground for any expectation that "The Dublin Boy" will take rank as a "sensation piece."

It is rumoured that a military man "well known in sporting and theatrical circles," has taken Sadler's Wells Theatre of Mr. Phelps for the ensuing season, commencing at Easter. "Shakespeare (says the Gossiper) will, we believe, be for the time superseded by operetta, farce, burlesque, and ballet. A young and fascinating actress, who is now gaining laurels at a fashionable West-end theatre, is mentioned as likely to be the directress." The plain English of this, we suppose, is, that Miss Herbert is going to "the Wells."

The programme of the intended "Great Triennial Handel Festival," projected by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and to be held at the Crystal Palace, has been issued. From this we learn that "the Great Orchestra will be completely roofed in," and that there will be about "four thousand performers."

A new comic opera, or vaudeville, by Herr Emil Naumann, the "Witch of the Mill," has been successful, it is said, at the second theatre at Berlin. In Dresden, a new symphony, "Wald-Symphonie," by an amateur, Mr. Lodge Ellerton, has been produced. A new opera by Herr Langert, on the story of "Jean of Arc," has just been given at Coburg. In Vienna, the Philharmonic Society has announced two retrospective concerts during the present month, to be made up of music by Isak, Orlando Lasso, Palestrina, Vittoria, Eccard, Praetorius, Henry Schutz, Chambonnieres, Corelli, A. Scarlatti, A. Lotti, F. Couperin, J. Rameau, Handel, Sebastian Bach, Boccherini. By the *Deutsche Musik Zeitung*, we perceive that Herr Lauterbach has been playing at Dresden during the winter, and with success. He is one of the most satisfactory players of the true German school.

The distinguished artiste, Mlle. Rosa Csillag, whose noble impersonations of Beethoven's *Leonora*, of *Donna Elvira*, and of *Fides*, have won for her hosts of admirers among the critical frequenters of Covent Garden Theatre, has been reaping fresh laurels at Trieste and at Milan. Her benefit in the former city was one of the most brilliant that has ever been given there. Wreaths, accompanied by poetical effusions, and bouquets without number, were showered upon the *beneficiaire*; and she was afterwards serenaded by the military bands. At the Scala her success seems to have been even more conspicuous on account of the mediocrity of her playfellows. The newspapers of Milan, while they indulge in ecstatic praise of "il divino maestro," as they style Verdi, unite in strongly condemning the general performance of "Il Ballo in Maschera." They make a marked exception, however, in favour of Mlle. Csillag, enlarging on the fine voice, the brilliant singing, the expressive features, and the dramatic action of the "gentile simpatica Magiara." All agree in declaring Mlle. Csillag to be "un artiste di primissimo cartello."

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—An effigy, *verissima effigies*, of his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, modelled with more than usual care, and worthy of the illustrious dead whom it represents, has been placed in the gallery in Baker-street within the last week. Every admirer of the fine arts, and they are many, and every sympathiser with the national grief at the late irreparable loss, and they are the whole nation, should, if they have an opportunity, go and see this effigy. It is that of a royal personage, all but a king, to whom this country is deeply indebted. There are in the gallery in Baker-street the portraits, busts, and effigies of scores of kings and queens, the "great ones of this world," many of them of good, great, and famous men and women, but amongst them all there is no one more worthy a memorial of gratitude than his late Royal Highness. M. Tussaud has done well in producing this testimonial.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION is certainly no longer distinguished as it used to be for the general good taste displayed in the pictures, and for being the place where all the best painters of the day chose to exhibit their smaller but, perhaps, choicer works. Landseer, Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, Holland, Cooke, Linnell, and many others, seem to have completely deserted the quiet little gallery, and the walls are given up to a host of meritorious artists of the third and lower grades. The exceptions to this ban of mediocrity, which is uttered with regret, are few indeed, and of these we should rather tax our conscience to say that any of them could be esteemed of the highest rank amongst our modern painters. How this has been brought about we are somewhat puzzled to see; whether by want of influence in the directors with the artists, by direct blunders in hanging good works, or by disgust created in the minds of the first-rate painters at being presented in such questionable company. Probably all these causes have conspired with the spread amongst the public of what is spoken of as a "taste for the fine arts;" a feeling which would be more correctly indicated as "a fancy for pictures," and which goes hand in hand with the love for fine clothes and showy furniture. Hence the destiny of nine-tenths of the pictures in this exhibition is a commercial one; they possess not the slightest interest as efforts of genius, but being more or less pictures well framed, they are dealt in *ad valorem*. Some go to show the aristocratic tendencies of manufacturing wealth; some help to do duty as fashionable furniture, and make dining-rooms look comfortable, while the rest find a certain market in the colonies. After all, the *cognoscenti* have small right to complain, for have we not been art-educating the million for some years past? Are not these works to be the rudiments of a more genuine taste and must not artists paint to live? That our really great painters should shrink from these crowds of harsh and glaring canvases is not to be

wondered at: we cannot expect a great soloist to join his splendid tenor with the chorus. Even at the Academy, every year it becomes a more weary task to search out the good pictures, and the end will be that, if the tide of mediocrity goes on encroaching, we shall beseech the gods to give us a *sanctum sanctorum*, where the fine things can be enjoyed without distraction. We have recently seen, in several instances, to how much greater advantage a picture is seen when viewed apart from the glitter of the walls as they are now covered. The Gallery of the British Institution was for many years a particularly select collection. It has been ruined by indiscriminate management; but its character might be redeemed; and the directors ought to be able to collect a winter exhibition of modern pictures parallel in excellence to that of the old masters, which is always so acceptable in the autumn, and which, unfortunately, stands some risk of being lost through the manifest falling off in the quality of the modern pictures collected, and the consequent failure of the institution.

Mr. John Gilbert's picture of "Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham" (73) is by far the most remarkable work in the exhibition. It is especially noticeable for the striking effect of the whole picture as the spectator comes before it, by the bright scarlet robes of the Cardinal, the long procession of his attendants disappearing in the deep and shadowy perspective of the antique chamber, and the prominent figure of the Duke of Buckingham in a black satin dress splendidly ornamented with jewels and lace. Wolsey, while speaking to his secretary, who hands him papers referring to the Duke, stands with his back towards the spectator and glances a look of meaning at Buckingham, who is standing covered at some little distance, and, with the Duke of Norfolk, forms an important group in the picture. The countenances of these three are scarcely so expressive as we could expect; but, nevertheless, they tell the story, and very picturesquely. Wolsey is, perhaps, intentionally moulded in that fat and undefined type of feature that has often been associated with the deepest purposes for good or evil, and it certainly expresses a cruelty of the coldest kind. The train of attendants is admirably depicted, and we have rarely seen figures so well kept in their right places in the picture; they are neither squeezed flat upon the walls nor too solid for the distance away from the chief figures. The interior, with the tapestried walls and heavily-carved doorways, lit from high windows above, with the rich carpet laid for the Cardinal, and the polished oak of the rest of the floor, is very finely conceived in a natural tone of colour. We might ask for more finished drawing from Mr. Gilbert, and he would probably spoil all the boldness and freedom which gives such life to his work. The picture must be accepted as a vigorous and essentially picturesque embodiment of a historical scene after the painter's own manner, and not in the vein of the high historical style. Next to this picture deserves to be mentioned a first work of a student which promises much—Mr. Holyoake's "Shylock's Chance to Jessica" (311). The expression of the heads of Shylock and Launcelot Gobbo, who leans against a column, his face distorted with a broad grin, is excellent; Jessica, though beautiful, is rather inanimate. The drawing and painting show better study than the colouring, which is rendered in too high and violent a key, especially in the bright yellow of Jessica's dress. With so much genuine faculty, however, the young artist will not fail soon to perceive the value of tone and sobriety of colour, as well to the beauty of his work pictorially as to the sentiment. One is tempted to inquire where is the picture to which was awarded the academic prize above this; if this be so good, what must that be?

"Dialogos Diversos" (600) is the title of a clever picture by Mr. E. Long, which represents two Spanish priests, in their huge shovel hats, in close confab, while two lovers are *causing* on a garden seat near at hand. There is much excellent painting in the two principal figures of the priests, indeed the rest of the picture seems to have been added as accessory to these figures, which have been the chief study of the artist.

"The Jury" (No. 1), by Mr. J. Morgan—making allowance for an amount of caricature which almost all painters of this *genre* consider necessary—is a very clever picture, painted neatly, and with much of the touch of Wilkie. The twelve are certainly not above the average in intelligence, peradventure there be one who knows a hawk from a hand-saw, and he takes a note of the case; of the others, one fairly stretches his legs and yawns with the fatigue of listening to reason; and the rest, some try to look wise as if they smelled a rat, some don't seem to see the drift of the matter at all, and some think it best to wear the accustomed cunning smile of the clodpate. The variety in the heads is capably given, and, though the picture is literally nothing more than these twelve yokels in a box, the artist attains his end, small though it be. The same dexterity at painting faces one would have thought should have suggested the completion of the subject with judge, counsel, witnesses, and spectators.

"The Return of the Runaway" (28), by Mr. J. Clark, a small but very well painted piece of domestic *genre*, represents a young sailor come back a man to his home, and taking the old people by surprise, and indeed the young ones too, for he finds some little strangers in his nephews and nieces. We rarely see the natural grey tone of colour so conscientiously followed as in this picture; perhaps this feeling is carried even too far, and gives a somewhat insipid look, but it is preferable to that excess of brown in which Wilkie indulged with a facility only too fatal to his work, and set a pernicious example, followed too freely in the present day by nearly all painters of this class.

"A Burgher Watch" (22), by Mr. I. A. Houston, R.S.A., which hangs near the above-named picture, is an example of a happier medium; it is neither too cold and solid, nor so transparent as to be weak and sketchy; the head of the lusty burgher is excellently well touched, firm and rich in colour without exaggeration.

What can we say of Mr. Niemann in his new company? He seems to have determined to strike out a fresh path from his well-known style, and unite the luxury of colour in landscape with something more than luxury in the flesh tints of nymphs who would put all Etty's to the blush. But Mr. Craig is responsible for these figures in the picture named "The Golden Age" (268)—an upright landscape composition, with a silent pool overshadowed by lofty trees rich in deep shadows, and casting a broad half-tone over the middle ground, against which are contrasted the nymphs of the golden age. In the distance the eye wanders away over the blue

arches of a viaduct to deep blue mountains and glowing sky beyond. The sensual in art is rather a nice point: without it pictures may be dry and lifeless; with too much of it they may deserve the term—meretricious. And yet even Raphael and Titian are open to the charge of being sensuous. We confess that this joint production of Messrs. Niemann and Craig has a sort of romantic and melodramatic beauty not to be denied, though as a style we should be sorry to see it in vogue. Mr. Niemann, however, seems to be so far satisfied, that he has repeated his idea more than once on a smaller scale in this exhibition. With pictures of this aim we may fairly class Mr. Wyburd's "Convent Shrine" (171), where a group of nuns before the altar lit up brightly, is thrown into the extreme of contrast against a background of mountains and water outrageously green. The colouring here is meretricious, and the sentiment, to say the best of it, is a little too sweet. The taste of the painter is displayed more freely in "Nadira" (184), where a lovely Sultana "leans on her silken couch and dreams." This, however, is a better painted picture, and the effect of the colouring is more legitimate because not so obviously forced as in his other painting. "Sappho's Song," by Mr. L. W. Desanges, is another work of similar intent, and painted with even greater power. Sappho is apparently a portrait study, and the lady is treated with all that feeling for romantic, not to say extravagant loveliness which the painter has long made his *specialité*. The face is beautiful. She is singing, and, having fine teeth, the artist has not failed to render this great ornament. But, with every adornment, the picture fails because it is so palpably artificial and common in treatment.

"Autumn" (58), by Mr. Alex. Johnston, is a more successful attempt at idealising a real figure, simply because the whole tone of colour and the treatment are more after nature. This is, indeed, a very charming picture of a brunette with a poppy in her hair, not unlike those heads for which Mr. Inskipp gained his name. But of all the mistaken paths in painting, that which has been chosen by Mr. W. Underhill in such pictures as "Harvest Time" (64), and "The Young Poacher" (342), is the most to be avoided for its total want of everything natural or beautiful.

"Pepey's Dancing Lesson" (545), by Mr. J. D. Wingfield, was a good subject, but it demands a painter completely master of the figure and of composition.

"How I won the Victoria Cross" (590), by Mr. T. J. Barker, is the name given to a picture showing young Ensign Chaplin, of the 67th, planting the colours on the Taku forts. It will be remembered how he raced against a French soldier, was knocked over by a bullet, but jumped up and won by a length, and being again hit yielded his place to a man of the 67th. This stirring episode has been capably rendered by the painter, whose military pictures have gained for him the first place amongst our battle painters.

Let some of the smaller pictures should escape notice, we would point out (538) "Carrying Nets," by Mr. J. B. Burgess—a young fisher boy in a striped blue Guernsey frock, with a face *riante* with the rude health of the sea, and his hair all moving with the fresh breeze—a charming little bit of character. "After the Spanish" (464), by Mr. W. Gale, a dark-eyed girl of Andalusia is another painted with great spirit; and "The Sheikh of a Desert Tribe" (399), by Mr. W. Luker, is equally deserving of attention.

The large landscapes by Mr. Bridell, the fine views of antique ruins by Mr. Harry Johnson, Mr. Dillon's "Egyptian Scenery," a clever picture by Mr. Mogford, and some other landscapes and figure subjects which may have escaped notice at first, we reserve for future review.

THE Society of Female Artists, in their sixth exhibition, take a decided step in advance, and if the association were supported, as it ought to be, by all the ladies who have distinguished themselves as painters, it would enable them to assert that equality with men which there is no concealing as one of the sources of the zeal that animates the institution. That we are not mistaken is, we imagine, evident from the fact that the most gifted artists amongst the women of the present day will not compete with their fellows, they will enter the lists of the Academy, and there delight in collecting Olympic dust. The result is that the exhibition we have to notice cannot be said to represent the true position of women as artists, however interesting it may be, and however deserving encouragement as affording a field of rivalry and a centre of union. There are, however, some productions here which display real faculty, and one which certainly no man's hand could have equalled in execution, nor his mind surpassed in refined and beautiful conception. The work to which we refer is a small pen-drawing in sepia by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle; the subject an adoration of angels at the birth of the Saviour. In feeling this is completely imbued with that of the Italian masters of the fourteenth and early fifteenth century, but with far more taste for beauty; and the drawing, as far as it can be tested in a work of this scope, is masterly, decided, and well understood. The character of some of the angels' heads is as fine for purity and elevation as in the angels of Angelico. Of course it is easy to say that the theme is hackneyed and the figures borrowed from the old masters, still the picture denotes an artistic power and high sentiment rarely given to any artists.

Miss Louise Rayner is one of the most important contributors to the exhibition. Her large oil picture of Rosslyn Chapel Interior (46) is a very remarkable work of this kind; wonderfully faithful in the details, and these alone are a study, and well conceived upon the canvas as a picturesque interior. The work is a little too loaded, perhaps, but on the whole the picture is highly commendable. Miss Rayner's water-colour drawings of the old streets of Edinburgh are even more to our taste, as being less laboured and more animated.

Mrs. Robertson Blaine's paintings of Eastern scenes are some of the most thoroughly artistic works in the gallery; the peculiar atmosphere of the desert landscape is truthfully rendered, the buildings carefully studied, and the figures, especially those ungainly brutes the camels, always capably touched. "The Fountain of the Virgin Mary at Nazareth" (61) is one of her best.

"The Escape of Grotius from Löwenstein" (57), by Miss Kate Swift, is the most ambitious attempt at the historical style; it is boldly painted, but so lamentably common in treatment of this common subject that

we can find little to admire in it, and yet it shows very considerable facility in dealing with the materials of the art.

"The Catechist" (95), by Miss Cordelia Walker, whose name is new to us, is a picture that shows much genuine artistic feeling with no small power of hand. It represents a fair English lady teaching Hindoo girls. A fine rich tone of colour pervades the picture in the dark complexions of the Hindoos and their gay dresses, they have evidently been seen in their habits as they lived, and thus give the charm of naturalness.

Lady Belcher's water-colour drawings—"A Gipsy Woman," in the opposite states of mind, "Expectation" of a lover and "Disappointment" at his absence, are very pretty; and the "View of Raglan Castle" (162) shows an equally facile ability in landscape.

"Shrimpers waiting for the Tide" (73), by Miss G. Swift, deserves to be named for its picturesqueness; and Miss Eliza Walker's "Forget Me Not" (8*) for its lackadaisical sentiment in representing a young lady in a wood, with a lapful of the flower and a very negative expression of countenance. "The Loch of Lowes" (106), by Mrs. J. W. Brown, is one of the few landscapes which evince any signs of real study in the open air, although as a picture it wants many requisites of art. There are many in the 284 pictures to which we would rather give the word of encouragement than of fault-finding, as to Miss Deffell's "Rose Bradwardine" (8), Miss Millais' "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," Miss Annie French's "Harbour of Refuge, Jersey," and others, all of which possess a certain talent which may be ripened into works of higher aim and better workmanship.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from M. de Flaux, who was charged by the Government with a mission to explore the seat of the city of Carthage. He states that any further expeditions are useless; that the "delenda est Carthago" of Cato has been strictly executed, and that the "jamjam periere ruina" is perfectly true. There remains nothing of the ancient rival of Rome, as the soldiers of Scipio reduced its most solid buildings to ruins. That is to say, what remained worth preserving is now in the British Museum.

We observe that Lord Elcho and Mr. Gregory intend to move the House that for the estimates of any money to be voted for the British Museum, the National Gallery, or any other institution for the promotion of education, science, or art, one of the Ministers of the Crown should be responsible to the House. South Kensington and its department might have been named at once, especially as last year's grant equalled, within a few hundreds, the whole expenses per annum of the British Museum.

We have to acknowledge an error in attributing the scenery at the Lyceum to Mr. Callcott, instead of to Mr. Telbin and Mr. Grieve; at the same time, it is due to Mr. Callcott to say, that his pencil has already earned for him a position that entitles him to be honourably mentioned.

SCIENCE.

THE PYTHONESS AND HER EGGS.

THE NATURAL ENMITY implanted in the mind of man between the snake tribes and himself has been a formidable obstacle against naturalists knowing much of the social life and habits of these creatures. Whether we read of snakes in books of travels, or hear of them from our country friends, the account of the interview is invariably followed by the slaughter, or attempted slaughter of the snake. It is not, therefore, much to be wondered at that science has hitherto known little or nothing of the mode in which they obey the law of nature "to increase and multiply." The scientific world, as well as the intelligent public in general, have been, for the last few days, anxious in their "kind inquiries" as to the state of health of "the lady of Sir Hercules Python, late of Western Africa," who, "on the morning of Jan. 13th ult., was safely delivered of a bushel of eggs at her residence, at the Snake House, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park." For some weeks before her accouchement, Lady Python was observed by her attendant to appear out of spirits and in languid health, and for the long space of eighteen weeks she had refused all invitations to dinner. At the same time it was observed that a large swelling, some eight feet long, had appeared, which the attendants were desirous of removing by operation, thinking that the swelling was a tumour to which serpents are very liable. Mr. Bartlett, the able and observant superintendent of the Gardens, however, wisely determined to leave matters alone, pronouncing a diagnosis of the nature of the tumour at variance with that of the keepers.

Upon the morning of the 14th of Jan. the keeper reported that during the night the accouchement had taken place, and that "the python had got a lot of eggs." And then came the question as to how she would deal with her new acquisition, whether she would desert them, or cherish and tend to them; in fact, whether maternal instinct, so strongly developed in most animals, would manifest itself in a beast of such low brain powers as a serpent, and if so, to what degree. A single glance at the facts solved the question. The mother snake was found either to have deposited her eggs, or else to have arranged them subsequently, in a pyramidal form, and to have coiled her body (which is about twenty feet long) round about them, her head forming the apex—a watchful and fierce sentry, ready to defend her charge against all comers. Should any intruder, be it her snake husband, a rabbit placed for her food, or the hand of her constant nurse the keeper, appear near her body, she sounds the alarm with loud resounding hisses, she darts threatening fire from her eyes, she inflates her long body, and she vibrates her forked tongue—actions which, if translated from serpent language, mean, "Touch me or my eggs and I will bite you." She is in fact the very type of an exceedingly disagreeable old nurse of the young of our own species. A lady looking at her but yesterday exclaimed, "Well, she is a cross, disagreeable old thing, and she won't show us her eggs." The eggs themselves can occasionally be seen between her coils, and they appear to be of two different shapes, *i. e.*, some round and firm looking, others more or less flattened and misshapen. There can be no doubt that the former are eggs which hold living contents, and that the latter are the addled eggs. It is confidently believed that the majority of the eggs contain young snakes within them. It has been ascertained for a fact that the period of gestation is between seven and eight months.

I have now before me the egg of a boa constrictor. It is about the size of a goose egg, and its structure well explains the curious shapes the eggs have taken in the nest. The coating of the egg is soft and elastic yet firm, reminding us of wet wash leather. A number of these placed in a heap would press upon one another in all directions, and, aided by the maternal squeezings, would assume various shapes, like figs tightly packed and compressed in their wooden drum. This soft coating of snakes' eggs is a beautiful instance of design. The eggs are placed under circumstances where they would be subject to pressure and other injury. Were they covered with a hard shell, such as we find in fowl eggs, they would be liable to be broken. Their elastic hard coat, however, yields with ease, and yet protects the young and delicate embryo inside. We all know that the temperature of the sitting hen is marvellously increased during the time of incubation, so also it now appears is that of the female python. Upon placing the hand upon her she feels literally quite hot. The thermometer in the glass house shows about 70 deg.; underneath the snake blanket it is some twenty degrees higher. Mr. Bartlett is conducting a series of experiments on this important question, and will give his results hereafter. Although the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as quoted by a contemporary, states that "no reptile is known to hatch its eggs," I would venture to state that I have seen an ordinary ringed snake incubating her eggs at the Paris zoological gardens, and I have likewise disturbed a snake of the same kind which I discovered coiled round her eggs in a farm-yard dunghill in Oxfordshire. Mr. Bartlett informs me that he knows of two cases, besides the present one, of the python incubating her eggs; the one where Mr. Jamrack, the animal dealer, received a python from India, who deposited her eggs in the box during the voyage, and who was found coiled round them on arrival; the other of a python who, at the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam, two years ago, not only deposited her eggs, but also hatched twenty-two of them, the young snakes at birth being about the size of our ordinary English viper.

Warmth and moisture are the two great necessities for the well-being of snake eggs; the parent, therefore, in a state of nature deposits them in decaying vegetable matter, where the temperature is heightened by decomposition of the vegetable matter. Hence the frequent discovery of snake eggs in English dunghills, and the success which followed the experiments of the proprietor of an itinerant egg-hatching machine at Windsor fair; for he informed me that he frequently was enabled to hatch snakes in his machine, and also showed me that some dozen which had been born therein were lively and well.

Instinct seems to have taught the parent snake the necessity of warmth and moisture to her eggs, and she therefore coils herself round them to impart to them the heat of her body; in an artificial state, however, it must be observed that moisture should be constantly supplied by means of a wet sponge squeezed gently over the mass. The period of incubation of the eggs is as yet not definitely ascertained; it is probably about seven or eight weeks, but this will, I am convinced, depend much upon the temperature, as is the case in the artificial hatching of salmon eggs. Those interested in this subject should examine the preparations of snake eggs, young snakes, &c., in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; they will there see the interesting process of the development of the young snake in the egg—a subject I have not space to enter into.

Athenæum Club, Pall-mall.

F. T. BUCKLAND, 2nd Life Guards.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—General Monthly Meeting, Monday, Feb. 3; William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treas., and V.-P., in the chair. Robert Russell Carew, Esq., William Whitaker Collins, Esq., John Parnell, Esq., M.A., and Major-General Edward Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., President of the Royal Society, were elected members of the Royal Institution. The thanks of the meeting were returned to Professor Tyndall, for his discourse "On the Transmission of Heat through Gases and Vapours," on January 17th; to Professor Rolleston, for his discourse "On the Affinities and Differences between the Brain of Man and the Brains of Certain Animals," on January 24th; and to W. Hopkins, Esq., F.R.S., "On the Theories of the Motions of Glaciers," on January 31st.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL.—The anniversary meeting took place on Tuesday in the council-room of the New Garden in South Kensington. Sir C. W. Dilke presided. The Duke of Buccleuch was elected president, and the members of the council, auditors, and Fellow upon the list were balloted for, and all unanimously elected; previous to which the chairman intimated the feeling of the council that it would be an appropriate tribute to the memory of their late illustrious president, to elect his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, one of their body. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Godson, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. British Architects. 8.
Medical. 8½. Mr. Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. Lettsomian Lectures. 2. "Lithotomy—Concluded. Lithotomy Instruments; their principles of construction; their adaptation to varied purposes."
TUES. Statistical. 8. Dr. Levi, "On National Debts."
Ethnological. 8. 1. Mr. John Crawfurd, "On the Civilisation and Affiliation of the Races of Man from the Evidence of their Systems of Numeration." 2. By W. Bollaert and Don Ramon de Silva Ferro, "On the Idol Human Head of the Jivaro Indians of Ecuador."
Civil Engineers. 8. Continued discussion upon Mr. Samuda's paper, "On Iron-Plated Ships."
Pathological. 8.
Royal Institution. 8. Mr. John Marshall, "On the Physiology of the Senses."
WED. Society of Arts. 8. Mr. H. C. Salmon, F.G.S., F.R.S., "On the Relative Merits of the different Systems of Working Metallic Mines and Collieries."
London Institution. 7.
THURS. Royal. 8½.
Antiquaries. 8½.
Linnæan. 8. 1. Mr. Masters, "On Axile Placentation." 2. Mr. Bentham, "On *Jacquinia edulis*." 3. Dr. Harvey, "On *Algae*," collected by Dr. Lyall on the north-west coast of North America.
Chemical. 8.
Numismatic. 7.
Royal Society Club. 6.
Royal Institution. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Heat."
FRI. Royal Institution. 8. Mr. James Fergusson, "On the Site of the Holy Sepulchre Jerusalem."
SAT. Royal Institution. 3. Rev. A. J. D'Orsey, "On the English Language." 8½.
Royal Botanic. 8½.

MISCELLANEA.

THE REV. MR. BELLEW has been reaping golden opinions by his readings in Lancashire. The local papers inform us that, at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, he had "a numerous and thoroughly satisfied audience." The Manchester journals, however, mingled their praise of the elocutionist with a little mild rebuke, at his presuming to be comic about "the Trent affair," which (as they very truly observe) "is not a matter for joke."

The following gems of political wisdom are culled from the leading article columns of the *Morning Advertiser*: "It is now patent to the whole world that Louis Napoleon has again duped Lord Palmerston, and made this country an instrument for carrying out his personal and ambitious designs. . . . It is surprising that Lord Palmerston, after all the experience he has had of the utter want of good faith on the part of the Man of December, should still repose an atom of confidence in him. But since he has been grossly deceived again, the country and the world will expect that he should make a public admission of the fact, and forthwith withdraw from the Convention." The imagination of the writer has here conjured up a magnificent *tableau*. The Premier in the new character of "Babe in the Wood," misled by that stern and cruel uncle "the Man of December." Affecting picture! and with the charm of novelty to boot. Lord Palmerston has been accused of many things by his enemies, and of some things by his friends, but we never heard before that he was open to the imputation of not knowing what he is about.

Whatever may be the demerits of M. Louis Veuillot, that of inability to use strong language is certainly not of them. The reader will remember the angry Scot who, unable to find any individual object for his wrath, stood in the middle of the road and "swore at lairge." M. Veuillot, in "banning with candle, with bell, and with book" the Jesuit Father Passaglia, swears at large with a vengeance. The passage is extracted from his new volume entitled "Parfum de Rome," which, if it be deserved, may be construed into an admission that the aforesaid perfume has about it a slight *souçon* of brimstone:

"Here is the real infamous wretch, in comparison with whom all others seem innocents. Here is the monster more formidable than fire, worse than the Pagan and the renegade. This is the priestly enemy of the Church—the parricide, the Judas, still wearing the robe of the Apostles, his mouth still full of the Divine mystery. Infamous wretch! We will not despise you; whatever the paltriness of your mind, crime is in your heart, and this crime is too great. May you be accused for the crime of your heart! May you be accused of the people you have scandalised; may you be accused of the astonished priesthood throughout the world! May the mother that has given you birth curse her womb! may the bishop who ordained you curse his hand! May you be cursed in Heaven! Accursed be you, sacrilegious priest, profaner of the altar, abominable parricide, violator of the most sacred oaths! All that you have betrayed you have betrayed ten times over. It is of you it has been said, 'It had been good for that man if he had not been born.' If you do not repent, may God count your steps in the path of evil, and not forget one of them; may He accumulate upon you the load and the infection of the sins which you have caused to be committed, and of those which you may have remitted! May all the blessings which you have received, and which you have repudiated, turn against you; may they fall heavy on you; may they crush you like a sacrament of Satan! May the holy ointment burn you; may it burn your hands held out for the gifts of the impious; may it burn your forehead round which the light of the Gospel was to have beamed—that forehead which has conceived felon thoughts! May your stained robe become a robe of fire, and may God refuse you a single tear to temper its ardour; and may your stole be to your neck as the millstone to the neck of Babylon flung into the pool of sulphur!"

How many times (says the *Illustrated News*) have we laughed, even to the aching of our sides, at the merriment of "Mr. Love, the Polyphonist," the inimitable ventriloquist, who could fry eggs and bacon to the life behind the scene, and make the black boy draw a cork in a cellar 10 feet below the level of the stage, and all without moving a facial muscle? It pains us to hear that the old friend of our schoolboy days is sick, and well

nigh paralysed, and poor. Kind-hearted Mr. Greenwood, of Sadler's Wells, is organising a benefit for him. An active committee has been formed; and due notice will be given of the benefit coming off in our dramatic column. Let us support the poor old Polyphonist, for it is good in middle age to remember the "Love of our youth."

From a recent report of the accident in the Waterloo Road, we learn that a new duty has been assigned to the officers of the Metropolitan Police Force. "The police," says the reporter, "under Mr. Superintendent Beckerson, of the L division, are still actively employed in trying to soothe the harrowed feelings of the relatives of the injured."

At the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly (sacred to the memory of the Talking Fish and the Flying Foxes), the embalmed body of Miss Julia Pastrana is now being exhibited under the title of "The Embalmed Nondescript." This poor creature, who was some years ago exhibited alive in London, and whose misfortune consisted in having a large quantity of hair on her face, was reported to have been married to the American who exhibited her. Some time afterwards she died in child birth at Moscow, and her body having been embalmed by Professor Suckaloff, of that city, it was sold to the present proprietor for exhibition. Upon the disgusting shamelessness of such an exhibition we need not dilate. As a specimen of embalment, the preparation is thought to be curious by the connoisseurs in such matters, and Mr. Bartlett and other eminent taxidermists are said to be loud in the expression of their admiration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HE THAT FIGHTS," &c.

SIR,—In your review of "The Book of Familiar Quotations" in the last number of the CRITIC, you allude to an advertisement which appeared in a Manchester newspaper, offering a reward for the name of the author of the celebrated couplet,

He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

May I intrude on your space for a moment to say that it was my advertisement to which you refer. Through the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*, I offered a guinea for the name of the author, and the exact place in his works, of the two lines which have created so much discussion; and out of upwards of thirty replies I could get no satisfactory information. The answers were from all parts of the country, and in nearly every case the lines were assigned to Butler's "Hudibras"! I agree with you that the authorship is "hidden in a cloud of doubt," and the question seems to me to be exhausted in the Quotation Book which you last week noticed.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Manchester, Feb. 12.

LECTOR.

OBITUARY.

BUSK, HANS, Esq., of Great Cumberland-street, died on Saturday last, in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Busk was known as a ripe scholar and a good linguist. In early life he resided in Russia, and was at one time a member of the Empress Catherine's celebrated Chevalier Guard, an honour which was at that time accorded to those only who could trace their pedigree in an unbroken line through ten descents. He had been on terms of intimacy with most of the literary and political celebrities who flourished in the early part of the present century, and had shared the friendship of Burke, Sir Philip Francis, Fox, Windham, Sheridan, Canning, Percival, and Wilberforce, as well as that of Byron, Moore, and Scott. As an author he almost invariably published anonymously. His poetical writings were characterised by taste and originality. After his eightieth year he commenced and completed a paraphrase of the Psalms, entitled "Hebrew Lyrics," a work evincing a knowledge of the idiom as well as the spirit of the original. His son, Captain Hans Busk, is well known in connection with the volunteer movement.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

FOR YEARS people have been wondering when the meaningless fashion of the extension of novels into three volumes, price 17. 11s. 6d., would come to an end. Various publishers attempted to break through the custom, but after a while found it advisable to return to the old lines. Three-volume novels, at the nominal price of 31s. 6d., are only produced for the use of the circulating libraries. Form and price alike keep off all private purchasers, except in the case of some work of surpassing attraction. How few in these days turn into a bookseller's and pay down a guinea and a half for a three-volume novel! The three-volume system of novel publication is nearing its end, however, in the growing practice of serial publication in weekly and monthly magazines, which our chief novelists, with scarcely an exception, have adopted. On the completion of their tales, however, they are usually collected and re-issued in the old-fashioned three volumes. Thus we have recently had "Great Expectations," "Tom Brown at Oxford," "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "The Silver Cord," &c. This week Messrs. S. Low and Son have evaded the three volume routine, and have reprinted Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "Strange Story" from *All the Year Round*, in two thick volumes, for which they charge 24s. We do not know how this may suit the libraries, but we feel sure it will please readers and purchasers much better.

Mr. Henry Reeve, the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, has produced a new edition of his translation of De Tocqueville's celebrated work on Democracy in America, which in the light of current events will be referred to with all the interest of a virgin work. Dr. Kohl has written a Popular History of the Discovery of America, from Columbus to Franklin, which has been translated from the German by Major R. R. Noel, in two volumes. Dr. Madden's "Turkish Empire in its Relations to Christianity and Civilisation" is out, and sums up the experience of several years of travel among a people little understood in Western Europe. Dean Milman has printed a short memoir of Lord Macaulay, which will henceforth be bound up with the History of England as well as sold separately. Messrs. Moxons have issued the first volume of the collected edition of Hood's works, to be completed in seven monthly volumes. Mr. Edward Walford has brought out a new edition of the Men and Women of the Time, rewritten, condensed, and enlarged by the addition of some hundreds of names. Captain Drayson has composed a book of popular astronomy, entitled "Common Signs in the Heavens and How to See Them." In fiction we have "Palgrave of Seycamora," in three volumes; "Red, White, and Blue," in three volumes; "Which does She Love?" in three volumes, and "Walter Chetwynd," in one. In theology the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton, M.A., writes the twelfth

of Tracts for Priests and People "On the Testimony of Scripture to the Authority of Conscience and Reason," and the second Dr. Cumming a volume of Sunday Readings on the Prophet Isaiah.

Among recent French works we notice one by M. Saint-Marc Girardin, "La Syrie en 1861. Condition des Chrétiens en Orient." Perhaps this work is published more in the interests of politics than of history. At all events the author, who is well known in the literary world, commences his introduction in these terms: "I have to write the history of Syrian affairs, and it is to be found in the collection of documents and dispatches distributed to the two Houses of the English Parliament. I reject without hesitation every testimony which does not come from the other side of the Channel. I decline even the documents of the French Government, and hold by the documents published by Lord Palmerston, and for this reason: the English, or at least the English Ministry, are the political patrons of Turkey," &c. We are treated, then, to a condensation of a blue-book, and happy the man will be who can inform himself thoroughly on the Syrian question from this duodecimo on the subject, drawn from English sources. The "Histoire politique des Papes," by M. P. Lanfrey, is a useful little compendium of Papal history, wherein the institution is rather traced than the man. It is but fair to regard the popedom in the light of an institution rather than as the history of successive pontiffs, if its advocates will have it so. The volume commences with the donation of Pepin to the see of Rome and the pact of Charlemagne, and terminates with a view of the pontifical institution under the existing Pope, Pío Nono. The tenth volume of "La Correspondance de Napoléon Ier," is in the press and will shortly appear. It is said that it will quite equal the preceding volumes in the piquancy, directness, and egoism of the Imperial letter-writer. A splendid work of art is about to appear: "L'art céramique au XIX^e siècle." The editor is M. Felix Desmés, of Sevres. It will address itself to the manufacturer, the artisan, the decorator, to sculptors, designers, goldsmiths, &c. We have not yet seen a number of this work, but shall report immediately that a number appears. A work beautifully printed and abundantly, but indifferently, illustrated with woodcuts, is entitled "Deux Années au Brésil," by F. Biard, published in Paris by Hachette and Co. It contains much pleasant chatty reading on the climate and productions of the country, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants. The Brazils is a fine country for aldermen, if we could only persuade them to go there. For example, "La tortue est la nourriture de tous les riverains des fleuves." Turtle daily! But then there are the drawbacks of yellow fever, snakes, and vampires. Better beef and beer at home than turtle at Rio de Janeiro.

Several useful books have just appeared in Germany—useful to the scholar at least. We have, for example, a Concise Arabic Grammar, by Julius Leopold Willi Winckler (Kurzgefasste arabische Sprachlehre), which beginners will find very easy. The type is large and clear, especially the Arabic type, which may obviate in some degree the inconvenience which, we believe, the traveller Kohl complains of, that a book in the Arabic character makes him squint. There appears also the fourth edition of a handy Italian-German Dictionary, by Dr. Francesco Valentini (Taschen-Wörterbuch der italienischen und deutschen Sprache). Military men who take a delight in their profession as a science and not as a pastime, may find something to their mind in "Deutschlands Militair-Literatur im letzten Jahrzehend." It is a careful list of all the military works and military maps which have been published in Germany during the last ten years. The first number of the second volume of the "Deutsche Jahrbücher für Politik und Literatur" is useful in its way, but rather dry. One long article on the salt duty is calculated to make one thirst for something more palatable. "Erinnerungen aus Egypten," by Isfordink-Kostnitz, is a work of some sixty pages, the jottings of a writer who ran away, as he acknowledges, from the cold wintry weather of Vienna, to bask in the warmer clime of Egypt. The pamphlet (it is no more) is worth reading, although it deals only in the old staple—Cairo, dancing girls, the garden of Shura, howling dervishes, the rise of the Nile, mummies, religion, history, and hieroglyphics. A more valuable work is "Zeitgenossen. Biografien und Charakteristiken," by Alfred von Reumont, in two volumes. The first is dedicated to a long biographical account of Cesare Balbi; the second to Frederick William IV.; Adolf Freiherr von Brockhausen; Thorwaldsen; Sir Frederick Adams; Frederick North, Earl of Guildford; Adrian Mustoxidi; J. C. R. Pallavicini; and Pompeo Litta. A curious and interesting work is "Das Buch der Natur von Konrad von Megenberg, die erste Naturgeschichte in deutscher Sprache," edited by Dr. Franz Pfeiffer; that is, Konrad von Megenberg's Book of Nature, the first book on Natural History in the German language; and without doubt a curious book it is, and will be vastly edifying to the person who can master the old German in which it is written. Our Teutonic fathers had an easy faith in subjects of natural history. We give a couple of examples only of the language and manner of Konrad. Thus: "Von dem Floeh. Pulex haizt ain flöh. der wirt auz gewermtten staub und auz fauler fäuchten. diu best arznei für die floeh ist, der seinen leip all about mit vermuthsaft reibt, oder sam Ambrosius spricht, die floeh berüerent dich niht is das du vermoutkraut kochert mit öl und deinen leip dā mit salbert." The meaning of which passage we take to be—having no Grimm by us to assist us—Pulex means a flea. It is bred in warm dust and foul

vapours. The best remedy for the flea is to rub the body over with wormwood juice, or, as St. Ambrosius says, the flea will not annoy you if you save the body over with the wormwood plant digested in oil (ale?). Then:

"VON DEM CATHEN. Cathus ist ain tier in dem land Archadia, das izt zemal stinkend als ain verunreint swein. der maister Adelinus schreibt von dem tier, das es flammen aus dem hals laz." We should not have envied the Arcadians in the possession of a *Cathus*. The *Cathus* is an animal in the land of Arcadia, which is stinking as an unclean sow. Master Adelinus writes, that it emits flames of fire from its neck.

THE REV. J. MACNAUGHT, late of St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool, is writing a work in defence of "Essays and Reviews," which will be introduced, it is said, by a preface from the pen of Dr. Rowland Williams.

A SELECTION from Sir Henry Holland's contributions to the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Reviews* is in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in one volume entitled "Essays on Scientific and other Subjects."

MISS KAVANAGH'S NOVEL, "Adele," is about to be reprinted by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in their Standard Library of Cheap Editions.

A NEW EDITION of Sir B. Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage" is in preparation and will be published by Messrs. Harrisons, of Pall-mall.

GOOD WORDS.—"The Edinburgh Sixpenny Monthly" has, we hear, sold 90,000 copies of the January number containing the first portion of Miss Muloch's new novel, "Mistress and Maid."

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS, the new penny paper, has been purchased by Mr. Dick, the publisher of *Reynold's Newspaper and Miscellany*, and will be sold from an office in York-street, Covent-garden, henceforward. The sale is now 70,000 weekly.

THE PRINCESS ALICE has written a letter to Mr. Tennyson, by command of her Majesty, expressing the pleasure and consolation which the Queen has derived from the dedication to the late Prince Consort which he has prefixed to the new edition of "The Idylls of the King."

WE ARE VERY glad to learn, that a committee is in course of formation to collect funds and present a testimonial to Mr. C. D. Collet, the Secretary of the Society for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge.

THE DUKE OF AUMALE is writing a new pamphlet on France under Louis Philippe, in which he will contrast the rule of the Citizen-King with that of the Emperor.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—Great efforts were made by the London press to meet the demand for the Queen's Speech last week. The *Times* and *Telegraph* issued special editions, but the chief demand was for the evening papers, especially the *Evening Standard* and *Star*. The *Evening Standard* sold nearly 22,000 copies, a very large number for an evening impression.

COLONIAL LITERATURE is decidedly on the increase. Scarcely a month passes in which we have not two or three new books about Canada, the Cape, New Zealand, or Australia. Last week we mentioned a "History of New South Wales," by Mr. Flanagan, a colonist; this week Messrs. Longmans announce a volume of "Memories of New Zealand Life," by Mr. Ed. Hodder; and Mr. Bentley, "Roughing it in Australia," by Mr. Arthur Polehampton.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY is preparing for the press a work in which he will discuss the Origin of Species and the Age of the Human Race. The book will be an amplification of the lectures he has recently delivered in Edinburgh and at the Royal Institution, and which he is engaged to repeat in Dublin. This, with Sir Charles Lyell's forthcoming "Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man," and Mr. Darwin's treatise on "Interbreeding," will surely enough provoke some very lively, and probably some very hot, discussion.

MESSRS. C. MITCHELL AND CO., of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, have just published their "Newspaper Press Directory for 1862," containing the title and price, the times and place of publication of every newspaper, magazine, and review issued throughout the United Kingdom. An impartial statement of the purpose, politics, and principles of all the newspapers are given. It would be impossible to produce such a directory without some mistakes and omissions; but we have tested it on several recondit and insignificant matters and have found it correct. The guide has now appeared every year since 1846, and must be well known everywhere; but if there is any bookseller, advertiser, or public man who is ever in want of information concerning the press, let him procure Mitchell's Directory. Its price is only 2s.

MR. J. BUMPUS, of Oxford-street, sends us a list of his extensive stock of books, from which we learn that Mr. John Miller, bookseller, late of Chandos-street, has entered into an engagement with him to superintend his department of bound and second-hand books; and Mr. Miller will from time to time publish catalogues from Mr. Bumpus's shop under his own name. Mr. Miller's numerous friends among the London book-buyers will be glad to hear of this arrangement.

MR. JAMES NICHOL'S, of Edinburgh, reprint of the works of the Puritan Divines proceeds steadily, and meets with a generous support from theological students throughout the land. The works of Goodwin, Sibbes, Charnock, Adams, Manton, Reynolds, Brooks, and Clarkson, which could only be picked up second-hand in folio, at the cost of some 50l. to 60l., are supplied by Mr. Nichol in sixty clearly printed handy octavos for 10 guineas. In addition to the reprints he has already announced, he promises in the course of this and next year to produce "Adams's Commentary on the 2nd Epistle of Peter," "Burrough's Commentary on Hosea," "Jenky's Commentary on the Epistle of Jude," and "Dailie's Commentary on the Epistles to the Philippians and Colossians."

A STUDENT'S Guide to the University of Cambridge is preparing for publication by Messrs. Deighton, Bell and Co. The Guide will give full information about University Expenses—The Choice of a College—Detailed Accounts of the several Colleges—The Mode of Proceeding to Degrees in Arts and Divinity—Law and Medicine—Courses of Reading for the Mathematical Tripos, Classical Tripos, Moral Sciences Tripos, and Natural Sciences Tripos, and Law Tripos—Medical Study as pursued in the University—The Theological Examinations—Examinations for the Civil Service of India—Local Examinations of the University of Cambridge, &c.

THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY AND THE PROPOSED NEW BOOK OF PSALMS AND HYMNS.—At the last monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge the following motion was put and lost by a large majority: "That a special committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a Book of Psalms and Hymns to be read in churches, to be issued by the society." An amendment, that the society should publish an improved edition of its present Hymn-book, was previously lost. It was stated that the Tract Committee were preparing, however, an appendix to the society's existing collection of Psalms and Hymns. The following statistics as to the sale of the existing selections of Hymns and Psalms were communicated to the meeting: Of Hymns published in 1852, 360,000; of the Psalms of the same date, 120,000; of "Psalms and Hymns" bound up together, 395,000.

"THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN," a novel, by Scrutator, will be published immediately by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. JOHN FANTON NORMAN, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, at Calcutta. Mr. Norman is the author of a work on the "Copyright of Designs," and of a "Treatise on the Law of Letters Patent;" he is also one of the authors of "Harlstone and Norman's Reports of the Court of Exchequer."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT, a twopenny weekly newspaper of 16 pages, and the size of the *Illustrated London News*, is projected by Mr. Colman Burroughs. The scheme of the *Correspondent* is original. Mr. Burroughs proposes to give the news of the week in the form of letters, "written in the first person, in a terse, vigorous, and hearty style." Politics, Literature, Science, Art, and Commerce, in their various divisions, will be treated by different writers from week to week in epistolary fashion, and Mr. Burroughs hopes in this way to present so vivacious a chronicle of facts and opinions that every reader will be tempted to peruse the *Correspondent* from end to end.

THE LATE MR. S. LEIGH SOTHEY'S collection of books with autograph annotations by Melancthon and Luther only realised at the auction on Saturday last 146*l.* 2*s.*, although there were upwards of 300 lots. An Aldine copy of Virgil (1514), with notes by Melancthon, brought 8*l.* 8*s.*; an autograph letter of Melancthon's, of two pages and a half, dated June 1527, sold for 5*l.* 10*s.*; and another of two pages for 5*l.* A Latin Bible of 1535, with notes by Luther and Melancthon jointly, sold for 10*l.*; a German Catechism of Luther's, with two autograph prayers on the last page, went for 7*l.*; a Latin Bible of Luther's (1522), with notes in his hand, sold for 3*l.* 5*s.*; and another (1527) for 3*l.* 16*s.*; and "Erasmus in Evangelium Lucae Paraphrasis" (Basle, 1523), with numerous notes and an index by Luther, brought 4*l.* 5*s.*

MR. S. PHILLIPS DAY, the special correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, has collected his American experiences at the seat of war in two volumes, which will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in the course of this month, illustrated with portraits.

THE RAY SOCIETY has in preparation the following works:—Dr. Bowerbank's "Monograph of the British Spongiadae;" Mr. Blackwall's "British Spiders," Part II. (conclusion); Dr. Günther, "On the Reptiles of British India;" and Mr. Douglas, "On British Hemiptera Heteroptera." The Ray Society, it may be mentioned, was instituted in 1844, for the publication of works on Natural History, and it has brought out a large number of valuable works which otherwise could never have been published, unless indeed their authors had been prepared to sustain some pecuniary loss. The subscription to the Society is a guinea yearly, for which the subscriber receives a volume in return. At present the Society numbers about 600 members.

IMPROVEMENT IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.—We are used to it, but the stranger who visits Paternoster-row for the first time feels that it is a very dark and gloomy place, and quite unworthy of its world-wide reputation. We had some hope that the recent fire might lead to some improvement, but as every yard of land counted for we know not how many guineas, any project for change was voted impossible. At last we are glad to learn, that by Messrs. Longman and Co.'s exertions, the narrow alley which connected the Row and St. Paul's Churchyard is to be widened; and best of all, in order to do so, the tallow-melter's premises, which in hot weather diffused such an unsavoury odour through the Row, have been bought up by private subscription among those concerned in the locality. Upwards of 1000*l.* have been required for the purpose, and the Corporation is to be asked for 100*l.* towards the fund. Messrs. Longmans have themselves given a strip of their own land for the purpose. The widened passage will let in both light and air, and do something towards making the Row a more wholesome and cheery place.

MR. CHARLES WRIGHT'S REPRINT OF THE FIRST FOLIO OF SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. Charles Wright has printed and circulated a statement with regard to the treatment of the *Athenaeum* of his reprint of the first folio; showing not only that the alleged misprints were (as we have already pointed out) no misprints at all, but are, on the contrary, very remarkable proofs of the accuracy of the reproduction; but that the very reprint, now condemned as unnecessary, was recommended by the *Athenaeum* itself only a short time back:

Athenaeum of JAN. 25, 1862.

"We have, on the part of Mr. Booth, the publisher, an enterprise, which appears to us a very singular mistake—a reproduction of the first folio of Shakespeare, and of the several quartos, not as they originally appeared, either as to form, type, or text. For example, the first folio is reproduced by Mr. Booth as a quarto."

Athenaeum of JAN. 14, 1860.

"We cannot help thinking that if anybody in this country would undertake to reprint Shakespeare's Works in the very letters of the original editions, and in an octavo form, the experiment would be attended with profit. Few English readers have now the means of comparison, and there certainly never was a time when comparison was more necessary."

Surely it cannot be that some one connected with, or some protégé of our contemporary is preparing such a reprint?

The *Athenaeum*, after trying to throw discredit upon the reprint of the first folio, published by Mr. Booth, gives prominent insertion to the announcement of a rival reprint. Mr. Edmund W. Ashbee says: "I have already been for some time engaged upon a reproduction of the first folio edition (1623) of Shakespeare's plays. This work will be an accurate facsimile, produced by means of lithography: so that every peculiarity of typography will be preserved, and the folio size will, of course, also be retained. Such an undertaking is necessarily one of great labour and expense, and will occupy a long time in completing; so it will be necessary previously to obtain a sufficient amount of encouragement to prevent its prosecution becoming an impossibility. I purpose, therefore, in the first instance, to issue a limited number of copies of each play, separately, as it comes from the press. These will be delivered to subscribers *only*, at as short intervals as possible; and when they are all printed they will bind into a volume, corresponding, page for page, with the original. By this means the public will be in possession of a perfect facsimile of this important book, and one that will be of far more real value than any reprint by the ordinary method of letter-press printing, in which, even with the greatest care, errors of some sort can scarcely be avoided." Mr. Ashbee is, of course, at perfect liberty to venture upon any speculation that seems good to him. We cannot, however, see that his lithographic process is at all safer from the chance of error than that of letter-press printing, or why if (according to the *Athenaeum*) one reprint is bad, two should be better.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clark, for more than twenty-five years the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, has withdrawn from all connection with that periodical, and has started a *Clark's Knickerbocker Magazine*.

MR. THOMAS BUCHANAN REED, the poet and painter, has recently returned to the United States after a long residence in Italy, and has taken up his abode in Cincinnati, his native city.

DR. OLIVER W. HOLMES delivered an address, in November last, before the Medical Class, of Harvard College, on "The Border Lines of Knowledge in some Provinces of Medical Study," terminating with a lively poem. The address and poem have just been published by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields.

"JOHN BRENT," another posthumous novel of Major Winthrop's, has been published by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston, and is highly praised by the newspapers.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN has composed an autobiography which will be published in the course of the summer in Philadelphia. It is said to be written in a very severe and sarcastic style, and that he deals very roughly with the members of his own cabinet, and proves himself a thorough Union man, but deceived and misrepresented by his subordinates.

"AN UNDOUBTED AUTOGRAPH of Milton," says the *Boston Courier*, "is in this country. It is his signature in the album of a German scholar, written during his continental travels. The volume was picked up for a trifle by an English lad at Geneva, and after two or three changes of ownership, came into the possession of a resident of Boston."

GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER, of the Confederate Army, who was killed at the recent battle of Somerset, in Kentucky, was, like many of the leaders in the armies of both North and South, a newspaper editor. He was born in Tennessee in 1812; learnt some printing; in 1829, at the age of 17, became editor of a newspaper in Paris, Tennessee; in 1834 rose to the editorship of the *Columbian Observer*; in 1835 was appointed printer for the State of Tennessee; in 1842 edited the *Nashville Banner*, the official paper of the Whig party in that State; from 1843 to 1849 was Comptroller of the State Treasury; in 1849 was elected a member of the State Senate; in 1850 he built the suspension-bridge at Nashville; and in 1853 he was sent to Congress. He was one of the leaders of secession in Tennessee, was made a Brigadier-General, and executed some successful military movements in Kentucky.

FRANCE.—M. DIDOT ON LITERARY COPYRIGHT.—M. Didot, the well-known Parisian publisher, has just published a pamphlet in Paris embodying the observations he laid before the French Commission on the question of Literary Copyright. He commences his task by exhibiting in a table the various systems adopted by different countries, in which the author's life is taken as a basis. These systems are as follows: The author's life: Switzerland (with a minimum of 30 years); Turkey, 5 years after the author's death; Chili, 7 ditto; England (with a minimum of 42 years), 10 ditto; Brazil, Mexico, 12 ditto; the Roman States, 14 ditto; Venezuela, 15 ditto; Sardinia, 20 ditto; Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, 30 ditto; France, Austria, Denmark, the Two Sicilies, Portugal, Prussia, thirty German States, 30 ditto; Spain (reduced to 25 years for certain works); Russia. Other countries take for their basis the date of the first publication. Thus Greece has fixed 15 years after that date; the United States, 28 years (prolonged to 42 years in case of survival of the author, his widow, or children); Switzerland, 30 years (but never less than the author's life); and England 42 years, provided that period be not less than 7 years after the author's death. M. Didot's opinions as to the best mode of regulating literary property, may be summed up thus: The term of 30 years now admitted in France, during which the writings of authors may be left in the hands of heirs who are often unable to judge of the value of those works, is hurtful both to the author's reputation and to the interests of the public. It would, therefore, be preferable to recognise the perpetuity of literary property in the author, who will be entitled to the full enjoyment thereof during his lifetime, leaving it for ten years after his death to his heirs or those who have the copyright. After the lapse of these ten years, the work may be reprinted by any one, on condition of paying the author's heirs or the purchasers of the copyright, five per cent. on the selling price.

M. VICTOR HUGO.—At the meeting of the French Literary Society (*Société des Gens de Lettres*) held in Paris on Sunday for the purpose of electing its managing committee for the year, M. Victor Hugo's name was put up, and, though he had not the majority, not less than fifty votes were given for him. As M. Victor Hugo has not been in France for the last ten years, and as it would be impossible for him to perform the duties of the office even were he chosen, these fifty votes are regarded by many persons as a sort of "political manifestation."

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.—The *Annuaire des Postes* gives the following particulars of the French Post-office during the year 1861: From the 1st of January to the 31st of December the Post-office received 274,000,000 letters, of which 2,149,498 were returned to the Dead Letter-office, owing to the addresses being incorrect. Out of the 274,000,000 the number prepaid was 246,600,000; the rest were paid by the persons who received them, and both together brought in a sum of 56,600,000*fr.*, including the additional charge on 315,408 registered letters, containing a declared value of 521,800,670*fr.*

ALEXANDRE DUMAS is at present in Turin, but his ordinary residence is still the Palace Chiatamone, at Naples, where he is engaged writing a "History of the Bourbons," compiled from the Neapolitan archives.

SWEDEN.—In 1858, the Swedish Government commenced the publication of an account of the scientific exploring expedition which had been equipped and accomplished at their expense in 1851—1853. The work, entitled "Kongliga Svenska Fregatten Eugenie, Resa omkring Jorden," that is, "Voyage round the Globe of the Royal Swedish Frigate Eugenie, under command of Capt. C. A. Virgin," appears in a royal quarto form, handsomely illustrated. The scientific results are published in sections, of which the *Zoologi* is now in its fifth part, *Botanik* in its second, *Fysik* in its second; and under these heads the naturalist or natural philosopher will find all the information he may desire. The lithography of the botanical and zoological plates is admirable, minute characteristics and details being brought out with all the clearness and delicacy of copper-plate. As Swedish is to many persons an unknown tongue, physicists will be glad to learn that the section *Fysik* is published with a translation in French, so that those who are interested in the great questions of temperature, currents, winds, and physical phenomena generally, will find their researches facilitated by this publication in a language with which few are unacquainted. The work is published at the rate of three or four parts in the year, under the superintendence of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, by command of his Majesty the King of Sweden. On its completion we shall take occasion to introduce it once more to the notice of our readers.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Newsome and Heaton, Leed's, stationers and lithographers.

Griffiths and Francis, Llandilo, printers and stationers.

Ash, Petit, and Co., Birmingham, steel pen manufacturers.

BANKRUPT.—William Bunton, Banbury, news-agent.

LAST EXAMINATION.—S. W. Walton, Todmorden, printer.

MR. J. G. BISHOP, of the *Brighton Herald* office, has just published, under the auspices of the type-founding firm of Messrs. Ca-lon and Co., a series of tables, in connection with practical printing, so comprehensive in their contents, and of such general utility, as will probably in the trade lead to their general use.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PAST SALES.

Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, during six days, commencing Thursday, Jan. 30, sold off the library of the late Mr. David Baillie, of Belgrave-square. Amongst the lots may be mentioned:

Annual Register (Dodsley's) from 1758 to 1831 inclusive, with general Index from 1758 to 1819 inclusive; 74 vols. in 75, uniformly bound in calf gilt. 6l. 2s. 6d.

Bartsch (A.) Le Peintre Graveur, 21 vols. plates. Vienne, 1803-21. 6l. 15s. Biographia Britannica; or, Lives of the most eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland; 7 vols. 1747-66. 2l. 7s.

Chaucer (G.) Canterbury Tales, with Essay, introductory Discourse, Notes and Glossary by T. Tyrwhitt; 5 vols., large paper. 1822. 6l. 17s. 6d.

Dryden (J.) Works, with Life by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.; 18 vols., portrait, calf gilt. Edinb. 1821. 10l.

Fox (Rt. Hon. C. J.) Speeches in the House of Commons: 6 vols., half calf. 1815. 4l. 13s.

Curtis (W.) Flora Londinensis, enlarged by G. Graves and Sir W. J. Hooker; 5 vols., numerous coloured plates. 1817-28. 26l. 10s.

Hakluyt Society's Publications. A complete Series of the Voyages and Travels issued by the Society; 27 vols. 1847-60. 10l. 10s.

Homeri Ilias, Gr. Editio Aldina. Ven. Aldus, 1524. 1l. 10s.

Horatii Opera senis Tabulis incidit J. Pine; 2 vols., first edition. 1733-37. 3l. 7s.

Purchas (Samuel) Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes. Containing a History of the World, in Sea voyages and Land Travels, by Englishmen and others; 5 vols., a perfect copy, extremely rare. 1625-26. 34l.

Seneca Opera, cum notis variorum; 3 vols. Amst. 1673. 3l. 14s.

Shafesbury (Earl of) Charactericks; 3 vols. Birm. J. Baskerville, 1773. 2l. 6s.

Virgili Opera ex editione Burmanni; 2 vols. in 1. Glasg. Foulis, 1778. 1l. 12s.

Somers (Ld) Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts, revised, augmented, and arranged by Sir Walter Scott, 13 vols. plates. Edinb. 1809-15. 18l. 10s.

The whole sale realised 775l. 5s.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, 23rd January, and three following days, portions of the Libraries of the late J. N. Furze, Esq., of Don Justo De Sancha, and Archbishop Tenison, producing 819l. 17s. 6d. Amongst the lots sold we may mention:

Smith (Capt. J.) General History of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles, with the names of the Adventurers, Planters, and Governors, from 1584 to 1626. 1632. 8l.

Cyriilli Alexandrini Opera, Gr. et Lat. cura J. Auberti, 6 vols. in 7, several leaves damaged by worms. Lutet. 1638. 8l. 10s.

Lyndwode (Gulielm) Opus super Constitutiones Provinciales, cum Tabula Compendiosa Compilata per Wilhelmum de Tyllia, completa anno 1433. First edition, printed in double columns, sine ulla nota. 4l. 7s. 6d.

Purchas (S.) Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes, containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Land Travels, by Englishmen and others, 5 vols., maps and cuts, wanting the frontispiece, map of the Mogoll Empire, and pages 17-20 in Book II. of Vol. 1. 1625-6. 16l.

Vesputius. Paesi Novamente ritrovati per la Navigazione di Spagna in Calicut, et da Albertuto Vesputio, Fiorentino, intulato Mondo Novo, novamente impresso, woodcut view of Venice on the title, fine copy. Venetia, per Zorzo de Rusconi, nel 1521. 7l.

Niebuhr (B.H.) Works, translated by Hare, Thirlwall and Dr. L. Schmitz; viz. Lectures on Ancient History, History of Rome, Lectures on the History of Rome, Lectures on Ancient Ethnography and Geography, The Life and Letters, together 14 vols. 10l.

Psalms. De CL Psalmen Davids, wt den Frascoyschen Dichte in Nederlandischen overghesett door Petrum Dathenum mitsgaders den Christelicken Catechismo, Ceremonien en Gebeden, Tot Noorwitz, Gheprint by Anthonium de Solemne, anno MDLXVIII.—Eenen Calendar Historidel, ewelick ghedurende Gedrukt Tot Noorwitz, ten huys van Anthonium de Solemne, anno 1570.—Gottbeware de Coninginne Elizabeth, 2 vols. in one. 20l.

Novum Testamentum Græcum, copy of an esteemed edition, which formerly belonged to the learned John Evelyn, who has written "Sum Evelyni," and a motto in Greek on the fly-leaf, 18mo. Amsterdam, apud Gul. Blacu, 1633. 9l.

Hubbard (Rev. W.) Present State of New England, being a narrative of the troubles with the Indians in New England, A. D. 1607 to 1677, with the large scarce map of New England. 1677. 4l.

Casas, (B. de las) Obras. Brevisima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias; printed in Gothic letter. Sevilla, 1552. 13l. 2s. 6d.

Hakluyt (R.) The Principall Navigations, Voages, and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or Overland, within the compasse of these past 1500 years, in 3 severall parts. Black letter. Bishop and Newberie, 1589. First edition. The Collection contains: The Two Voyages of Robert Baker to Guinea, in 1562 and 1563, written in metre; also letters in verse, by Master George Turberville. And the present copy contains the six unnumbered placed between 613-4 relating to the famous Voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the South Sea in 1577. 4l.

March (Mosen Ancias) Obras, con le Vocabulario de los Vocablos en ellos contenidas. In the Limosin dialect. Valladolid, 1555. 6l.

Polisiana de Boecia. Historia famosa del Principe Don Policiano de Boecio y de sus ilustres Hechos y memorables Hazafas y altas Cavallerias por D. Juan de Silva y de Toledo Señor de Cañadahermosa. Valladolid, 1602. A rare Romance of Chivalry in prose. 10l.

Dante. Traducido del Dante por don pero fernades da villegas (con la Glosa). Black letter. Burgos, por Fadrique aleman de Basilea, 1515. 16l.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ACCOUNT (An) of the Scottish Regiments, with the Statistics of each, from 1803 to March 1861. 8vo swd 1s. (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BONAR—Hymns of Faith and Hope. By H. Bonar, D.D. First series, pocket edition 32mo cl 1s 6d. Nisbet and Co.

BOOK (The) of Trades. 12mo cl 2s. S.P.C.K.

BOYD—The Criteria of Truth. A Lecture by the Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A. 12mo swd 3d. (Exeter Hall Lectures) Nisbet and Co.

BROCK—Wishing and Choosing; or, What is the Difference? By Mrs. Carey Brock. 18mo cl 1s. S.P.C.K.

BURROUGHS—Life Scenes and Social Sketches: a Book for English Hearts and Homes. By J. T. Burroughs. Illustrated. Fcp 8vo cl elegant 3s 6d. W. Kent and Co.

CALMET'S Dictionary of the Bible. By T. A. Buckley, M.A. New edit post 8vo cl 4s 6d. Routledge and Co.

CHILD (The) Comforters; or, Little Sossie and her Blind Brother. By the Author of "Arthur, or, The Chorister's Rest." 18mo cl 1s. S.P.C.K.

CHURCH Patronage; its History, Administration, and Results. 8vo swd 6d. H. J. Tresidder and Cummings—Readings on the Prophets. Isaiah, a Familiar and Popular Exposition for Sunday Reading. By the Rev. Jno. Cumming, D.D. Fcp 8vo cl 7s 6d. R. Bentley.

CUST—Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century. By the Hon. Sir E. Cust, D.C.L. 3rd edit 5 vols 12mo cl limp 25s. J. Murray.

CYPRESS LEAVES: A Volume of Poems. By W. H. C. M. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. W. Kent and Co.

DAILY Meditations for the Seasons; from Ancient Sources. Part 2. Septuagesima to Easter. Edited by the Rev. O. Shipley, M.A. 18mo cl 1s 6d. Masters.

DE TOCQUEVILLE—Democracy in America. By Alexis De Tocqueville, Translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. New edit with an Introductory Notice by the Translator. 2 vols 8vo cl 21s. Longman and Co.

DOD—The Parliamentary Companion for 1862. By R. P. Dod, Esq. Royal 32mo cl flush 4s 6d. Whittaker and Co.

DRAYTON—The Common Sights in the Heavens, and how to see and know them. By Capt. A. W. Drayton, R.A. With coloured illustrations. Cr 8vo cl 8s. Chapman and Hall.

EARS of Corn from Various Sheaves: being Thoughts for the Closet. 2nd edit fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. E. T. Whiffeld.

EDWARDS—The Ferns of the Axe and its Tributaries; also of Lyme, Charmouth, Uplyme, and Monkton Wyld, with an account of the Flower Lobelia Urens, found Wild near Axminster, and nowhere else in Great Britain. By the Rev. Z. I. Edwards, M.A. Illustrated. Post 8vo cl 2s 6d. Hamilton and Co.

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